

ANOTHER DEWEY VICTORY.

HE BRINGS A GERMAN WAR SHIP TO TIME.

A Spanish Garrison in the Philippines Compelled to Surrender.—Shelled a Spanish Fort.

MANILA, July 9, via HONKONG, July 13.—The insurgents on Wednesday, July 6, reported that the German gunboat Irene, in Subic Bay, north of Manila, refused to permit them to attack the Spaniards on Grande Island. Rear Admiral Dewey promptly dispatched the United States cruisers Raleigh and Concord to investigate the matter. On entering Subic Bay the Raleigh opened fire on the forts, whereupon the Irene slipped her cable and steamed out by the other channel.

The result of the fire of the American war ship was that the Spaniards surrendered everything.

On returning to Manila the Irene explained that she interfered "in the cause of humanity," and offered to hand over to the Americans the refugees she had on board. Admiral Dewey, however, declined to accept them.

The Raleigh and Concord shelled the principal points on the island, destroying the earthworks and other fortifications, and laying the torpedo station in ruins. They then sent out a launch with a message demanding surrender. There was no response, and the Raleigh finally sent a 6-inch shell through the commander's house. The white flag was instantly run up on the ruins of the earthwork.

A landing party demanded absolute surrender. The Spanish Colonel Rio, realizing his hopeless position, made submission, and gave up his sword. Forty thousand rounds of ammunition and one Hotchkiss gun were also captured. This victory gives the Americans control of Subic Bay.

While the Spanish steamer Filipinas was hiding in the river near Subic the crew mutinied and killed the officers. They then handed the steamer over to the insurgents, who armed the vessel and dispatched it to Subic for the purpose of making an attack on Grande Island.

SANTIAGO MUST SURRENDER.

The Spaniards Must Capitulate or Fight.—The End Soon.

The American troops have the Spanish troops entirely hemmed in at Santiago, and the city must surrender or receive a terrible baptism of fire.

The war department yesterday gave out the following from Gen. Shafter:

Headquarters near Santiago, July 13.—Have had an interview of an hour and a half with Gen. Toral and have extended truce until tomorrow noon. I told him that his surrender only will be considered and that he was without hope of escape and had no right to continue the fight. I think it made a strong impression and hope for his surrender. If he refuses I will open on him at 12 noon tomorrow with every gun I have and will have the assistance of the navy, which is ready to bombard the city with 13-inch shells.

The Spanish general again refused to surrender in a terse reply, saying in effect that if the Americans wanted Santiago they could come and get it. He declared unconditional surrender to be entirely beyond reason and possibility and expressed himself as ready to meet an attack at any time the invading army saw fit to make one.

Gen. Shafter accepted the reply as final, and although no firing was ordered, he immediately began preparations for the coming struggle. The American forces are in a semi-circle entirely surrounding the city. A fierce fight is expected and the American losses will surely be heavy.

A Useless Expense.

As regards the boro' contract for the Bible spring, there is frequent inquiry since that water proves insufficient and will not be used. The contract binds the boro' for 99 years, whether the water is used or not; the first five years the boro' pays \$50 per year and thereafter \$75 per year, strictly in advance! Two payments have been made and the third is due in September. Considerable work was done in that direction at a waste of money. Who is the blunderbuss that made such a contract with no judgment of water supply and had large ditching done and closed again for want of water?

Married.

At the Lutheran parsonage, Centre Hall, July 6th, by Rev. J. M. Rearick, Mr. Samuel Wasson and Miss Gertie Noll, both of Pleasant Gap, were united in marriage.

The editor of the Evans City, Pa., Globe, writes: "One Minute Cough Cure is rightly named. It cured my children after all other remedies failed." It cures coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

HAIL BOMBARDS BERKS.

Great Harm to Crops and Window.—Cause of Cool Weather.

Last Saturday morning, 9, eastern and northern Berks county were visited by one of the most terrific storms for several years. It started from the Blue Mountains and devastated everything in its path. Around Hamburg window panes were shattered and fruit trees damaged. At Kutztown, 180 panes were shattered at the Keystone State Normal School. The hail was as large as walnuts, and some of the exceptionally large pieces measured 6 1/2 inches in diameter. John Schaeffer and Oscar Sell, farmers near Kutztown, were caught in the storm. Their horses ran away, and both vehicles were wrecked. Crops were crushed flat to the ground. One farmer reports that the hail was so large that it drew blood wherever it struck his cows in the fields. At Topton trees, fences and grain stacks were scattered. Hail stones were as large as hen's eggs.

Corn was cut as clean as with a knife. In Windsor township at least 500 panes of glass were broken in farm houses. At Zion's Church over 125 were smashed. Hundreds of birds were found dead under the trees.

At Natick fourteen cows belonging to Mr. Yoder, the tenant, took refuge on the farm of Dr. Joseph Wilson. A bolt of lightning killed eight.

It is estimated that fully 4500 window panes were broken in the path of the storm.

Awful Sights in Cuba.

Mrs. Adam Hoak, of Lancaster, received a letter from her son, Harry, one of the fighting marines in front of Santiago, Cuba. Referring to the capture of twenty-nine Spanish soldiers, he says they are the hardest looking lot of men for soldiers he ever saw, having little or no clothing on and every one barefooted. He declares that after a recent fight, in which he was engaged, the Cubans "chopped up the wounded Spaniards with their machetes," and the sights of this kind furnished by this war, he says, are enough to turn a man's heart to stone. On the night of June 19, while on picket duty, Hoak shot a Spanish guerrilla after the latter had shot at him. The American located the Spaniard by the flash of his gun. Upon examining the victim Hoak was surprised to find him nearly naked, and face, body and limbs painted green, doubtless to make it difficult for them to be distinguished from the foliage. The writer says the countless buzzards feed on the dead Spaniards, whose companions make no attempts to bury them, and he says the sight of these feasts of the buzzards is an awful one.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week: David W. Robb and Ella M. Miller, of Romola.

Michael M. Wance, of Rebersburg, and Sallie Auman, of Coburn.

George J. Houtz and Sarah B. Lyle, of Houserville.

Jonathan K. Boney, Mount Eagle, and Jane Troutman, Union Co.

Robert Mahan, Johnstown, and Julia E. Burns, Burnside twp.

Samuel Wasson and Gertie R. Noll, Pleasant Gap.

Edward B. Dell, Altoona, and Mary E. Peters, Unionville.

Andy Lasor and Lizzie Urda, Spring twp.

Wm. J. Strachan and Hannah J. Kleff, Philipsburg.

Henry Harris, Troy Mines, and Sarah Ammerman, Coalport.

Wm. H. Witmyer and Blanche M. Bowersox, Coburn.

Union Sunday School Picnic.

Next Thursday, the 21st, a union Sunday school picnic will be held in Conley's grove, east of town. A committee on arrangements and amusements will see that nothing is lacking in the way of entertainment and amusement for the day. Transportation for baskets will be furnished. All are cordially invited to spend the day at the grove. A band has been engaged to furnish music for the occasion, and a day of enjoyment is in store for all.

Mr. C. B. Bush, president of the Gilmer county court, tells briefly his experience with an epidemic of bloody flux in his family. He writes under the date of October 8, 1896, at Auburn, W. Va. "During the past summer we had three cases of bloody flux in our family which we cured in less than one week with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. In some instances there were twenty hemorrhages a day." This remedy never fails to cure the worst cases of bloody flux and all bowel complaints and every family should keep it at hand. For sale by S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, and H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER TOURS.

Two Tours to the North via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the convenience of those who seek the most attractive way of spending a summer vacation, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged two delightful tours to the North, under the personally-conducted tourist system, July 26 and August 16. The points included in the itinerary and the country traversed abound in natural beauties; Watkins Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Quebec, Montreal, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga, and the Highlands of the Hudson are all rich in interest and replete with natural attractions.

Each tour will be in charge of one of the company's tourist agents, assisted by an experienced lady as chaperon, whose special charge will be unescorted ladies.

The rate of \$100 from New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Trenton, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore and Washington covers railway and boat fare for the entire round trip, parlor-car seats, meals en route, hotel entertainment, transfer charges, carriage hire—in fact every item of necessary expense.

For detailed itinerary, tickets, or any additional information, address Tourist Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 1196 Broadway, New York; 860 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. July 14-21

WAR THOUGHTS.

It is a notorious fact that none of the sharp games attempted by Spain failed to trick the sly old coon, Uncle Sam.

When Toral offered to surrender Santiago on condition that his army be permitted to retreat from the doomed city with its colors flying and get a start of 21 miles, it was proof that one Spanish mile was still alive.

Food and water are very scarce in Santiago. One biscuit was recently sold for \$5 in gold.

The war with Spain has settled one matter, namely, that the United States is one of the greatest things on earth, and destined to be the exterminator of wrong, cruelty and oppression on earth.

The Dons laughed when they treacherously blew up the Maine. But the loss of 25 of her best ships is paying dearly for the deed, and has knocked the snicker and pride out of them.

Our fleet, under Admiral Watson, is now ordered off to Spain to say, from cannons' mouth, "How dy'e do" to Cadiz, Cartagena and Barcelona.

There is destitution at San Juan; flour is selling at \$19 per barrel and other things in proportion.

The Spanish soldiers in Cuba have horse and mule meat among their rations.

The Spanish cabinet has resigned in a body and a military cabinet will be called in its place.

The people in Spain are fast turning in favor of peace. No wonder.

None of the foreign powers will interfere in behalf of Spain.

All the important fighting in this war was done on Sundays, ending in a blue Monday for the Spanish.

Them "yankee pigs" is a routin' up Spain just awful.

American Peace Offer.

From Madrid comes the assertion that the United States makes the following demands as conditions of peace:

First—The possession of Cuba and Porto Rico, with a port in the Canaries.

Second—An indemnity of \$240,000,000.

Third—The retention of the Philippines as a guarantee of the payment of the indemnity.

230 Dead; 1,284 Wounded; 79 Missing.

Gen. Shafter has sent the following report of the casualties before Santiago, of loss on July 1 and 2, on American side:

Killed: 22 officers, 208 enlisted men.

Wounded: 81 officers, 1,203 enlisted men.

Missing: 79 enlisted men.

The reports giving the names of the killed and wounded are being rapidly prepared, and it is hoped to get them off tomorrow, 9th.

A Horrible Railroad Accident.

Is a daily chronicle in our papers; also the death of some dear friend, who had died with consumption, whereas, if he or she had taken Otto's Cure for Throat and Lung diseases in time, life would have been rendered happier and perhaps saved. Heed the warning! If you have a cough or any affection of the Throat and Lungs call at G. H. Long's, Spring Mills, sole agent and get a trial bottle free. Large sizes 50c. and 25c.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

AN EARLY TERMINATION OF THE WAR LOOKED FOR.

Shafter Not Hampered With Orders.—The Appropriations of Congress Larger Than Ever Before.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—It must have been noticed by all observant readers of war news that the victories scheduled in advance have invariably failed to be pulled off on schedule time, and that our greatest victories, such as the destruction of the Spanish fleets at Santiago and at Manila, have not been handicapped by advance notices. This was especially true of the Santiago affair. That the postponements in taking that town were caused by orders resulting from Spanish trickery is more than probable, although it is constantly—too constantly, in fact—reiterated by those attached to the administration, that Mr. McKinley has issued no orders about the movement on Santiago, since it was begun, except that instructing Gen. Shafter not to accept the surrender of the Spaniards except unconditionally. The Spaniards across the Atlantic are trying to create the impression that they are on the eve of suing for peace, and they are succeeding, too, with some persons high in authority, and thereby hangs some of the delays which have so aggravated those who believed that the quickest way to secure peace was to lick the Spaniards as fast as we could get at them.

Although that bluff about sending a fleet to Spain has accomplished its purpose and turned Camara's fleet back towards home, it is still being kept up, and the departure of the fleet promised in a few days. Still, knowing ones would be glad to make wagers on big odds that the fleet never starts.

Gen. Miles has gone to Santiago. He did not carry his private car with its porcelain bath tub, but has his headquarters on a floating palace, the elegant passenger steamer "Grande Duchesse," which has been stocked with a large supply of the choicest and best eatables and drinkables. His headquarters will remain on the steamer during the campaign against Porto Rico, of which he will take personal command.

Very few Senators and Representatives remain in Washington. The most of the latter have gone to their districts to look after their "fences," while the former, as a rule, have gone in search of cooler places. The Senate left quite a number of small military nominations—mostly Captains and Lieutenants—unacted upon, as well as a lot of nominations to civil offices. Some were not acted upon because of lack of time, but the most of them were hung up because of objection to them by some Senator.

The announcement of the Democratic Senators that their constitutional objections to the House bill allowing volunteer soldiers in camp to vote for Congressmen were such that they would feel justified in resorting to any sort of tactics to prevent the bill being passed by the Senate, was sufficient to prevent any serious attempt being made to take the bill up previous to adjournment. Just to find out whether the Democrats meant business, Senator Burrows asked for unanimous consent to vote upon the bill, a few minutes before adjournment, and the storm of objections at once raised, convinced him that they did. The Democrats objected to the bill because, like the old Force bill, it recognized Federal control of Congressional elections, which the Democratic party does not.

Leaving war appropriations out entirely, the other appropriations made at the session of Congress just closed, exceed the total of any previous session. The following statement is made by Representative Sayers, of Texas, the ranking Democratic member of the House Committee on Appropriations: "The total appropriations at the present session amount to \$802,527,991. This includes \$117,896,220 permanent appropriations and \$684,631,771 for war expenses. Deducting the war expenses from the sum total, we have \$584,735,571, to be charged against the civil and ordinary expenses of the government. It should be borne in mind that no River and Harbor bill has been passed. Considering this fact, the appropriations for civil and ordinary expenses of the government, at this session, and excluding war expenses, exceed that of any previous session."

Congress was too anxious to adjourn after the Hawaiian annexation resolution was adopted, to heed Senator Morgan when he said: "There is absolutely no necessity for an adjournment at this time; it is a hasty, imprudent, and dangerous step," but, unless many are mistaken, the wisdom of those words will be seen later. The truth of his other words—"The very moment

that the treaty of peace is signed by the President and the government of Spain, the military power of the President will cease, and the legislative branch of the government must provide a government for any territory we may acquire by the war," is undisputed; yet the legislative body cannot meet again until next December, unless called together by Mr. McKinley, in extra session.

The report of the Senate Committee on claims, which investigated by instructions of a Senate Resolution, the disposition of the money paid to the Southern Methodist Book concern for a war claim, was not intended to be a humorous document, but many have so regarded it. It starts out by absolving the church from all blame and then proceeds to make scapegoats of E. B. Stahlman, the attorney who got 35 per cent. of the claim, and Messrs. Barbee and Smith, agents for the book concern, because they led these very innocent Senators to believe that no fee was to be paid out of this claim. There may be Senators who believe that men devote their time to lobbying any bill, no matter what its nature may be, through Congress without expecting pay for their services, but there are certainly no other persons in Washington who believe that way.

Ludicrous Incidents of the War.

It was two or three weeks after Admiral Dewey had destroyed the Spanish vessels in Manila harbor when the Callao steamed gaily in, all her bunting floating in the breeze and everything on board in apple-pie order, in honor of the Spanish admiral. The first shot from an American ship was regarded by the Spaniard as a salute but the next shot undeceived him. Then the Callao's captain discovered to his surprise and disgust that war was on and he was in the hands of his enemies. He had been in a remote part of Philippine waters and had not heard the news.

Precisely similar was the Ladrone incident. The United States cruiser Charleston stopped at the port of Guahan on her way to Manila, and fired seven shots at the fort. The shots could not have been intended to do any damage, for the governor thought the firing was a salute. With true Castilian politeness he sent word to the American commander that he would be only too happy to return the salute, but he was unsupplied with powder. He was told that no return of the salute was necessary, and that he was a prisoner of war. This information disgusted him fully as much as the same information disgusted the commander of the Callao. He was annoyed. He was indignant. He said he had no idea that war had broken out. But he was gathered in and carried off. The American flag was raised over the Ladrone, and the only American resident of Guahan found himself suddenly promoted to be provisional governor of the islands.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's Popular Excursions to the Seashore.

July 21 and August 4 and 18 are the dates of the Pennsylvania Railroad's low-rate twelve-day excursions to Atlantic City and the principal South Jersey seashore resorts. A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburgh on above-mentioned dates at 8:55 a. m., arriving at Atlantic City 12:15 p. m., where stop for dinner will be made, reaching Philadelphia 6:25 p. m., and arriving at Atlantic City via the Delaware River Bridge route, the only all-rail line, at 8:40 p. m. Passengers may also spend the night in Philadelphia, and proceed to the shore by any regular train from Market Street Wharf or Broad Street Station on July 22, August 5 or 19.

Tickets will be sold from the stations at the rates named below:

	Rate.	Train leaves.
Clearfield.....	9.51	9.51 A. M.
Philipsburg.....	8.00	10.12 A. M.
Tyrone.....	7.65	12.06 P. M.
Huntsgton.....	7.10	1.26 P. M.
Duncannon.....	4.00	12.27 P. M.
Philadelphia.....	6.25	-
Atlantic City.....	8.40	-

Tickets will also be good on regular trains leaving Pittsburgh at 4:30 and 8:10 p. m., carrying sleeping cars to Philadelphia, and 7:05 p. m., carrying Pullman sleeping cars through to Atlantic City.

For detailed information in regard to rates and time of trains apply to ticket agents, or Mr. Thomas E. Watt, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburgh. July 14-21

"Our customers say you manufacture three of the best remedies on earth," said the mercantile firm of Haas, Harris, Brim & McClain, of Dawson, Ga., in a recent letter to the Chamberlain Medicine Co. This is the universal verdict. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the finest preparation in the world for rheumatism, neuralgia, lame back, quinsy, sore throat, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, pains and swellings. A 25 cent bottle of this liniment in the house, will save a great deal of suffering. For sale by S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, and H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Callings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

"Remember the Maine!" Another fleet of Spain, Has been sunk again.

The deed, 'twas foul, Fitting the Castilian ghoul, Up went the howl—"Remember the Maine!"

In harbor of Manila, Stern lesson was given; Again at Santiago taught, Ne'er will the Maine be forgot.

"Remember the Maine!" Will ring for ever and ever, In the ears of Spain.

Centre Hall had a quiet Fourth, save the fire cracker racket.

The hay crop was housed in finest condition and lots of it.

Chester A. Olds, of State College, was granted a pension, \$6.

The Sunday schools of this town intend having a union picnic.

Potatoes are suffering for want of rain, corn doing well enough yet.

What farmer can report to us the largest yield of wheat to the acre?

Some one reports wheat crop greatly damaged by rust in Buffalo valley.

Leonard Messimer, of Penn Hall, has been granted a pension, \$10.

The weevil and fly have not seriously hurt the wheat crop in this county.

Rev. Rearick's appointment for next Sunday at Centre Hall has been re-called.

The streams are getting low, not having had any heavy rains in the past three weeks.

Rev. Dr. E. A. Gobble, will also be present at the Dedication of the U. E. church, next Sunday.

Pasture is getting short for want of rain, with prospect from present cloudiness, for moisture.

The last few days of June and the first week of July were warm enough to set the fans agoing.

The Centre Hall boys, out to fight the Spaniards, are all well. Same are the rest of Centre county boys.

By remitting dues on Reporter you will favor us and at the same time place your names in the roll of honor.

The tram road through Little Poe valley has been overhauled preparatory to resuming lumber operations in that district.

It is a strange coincidence that both Cervera's fleet at Santiago and Montejó's at Manila should have been destroyed on Sunday.

The wheat has been mostly hauled in in good condition; a few days yet of favorable weather, will see it all safe in barns and stacks.

On Friday night last a party of seven Coburn fishermen set 600 hooks in Penns creek in the vicinity of Paddy mountain and caught over 100 eels.

A Spanish sympathizer at Millhall, who proposed three cheers for Spain at a flag raising a short time ago, was captured afterward and treated to a coat of tar and feathers.

Up to the present time the American navy has destroyed twenty-five Spanish fighting vessels with the loss of but one man on our vessels. Nothing in history like it.

The trout season ending to-day, we rise to announce that the preachers of Centre Hall caught more speckled beauties than those of any other town four times its size—we will wager a 16 inch sucker and a 24 inch eel on that.

Fake stories, for summer use, about horses and plows breaking through the earth and tumbling into immense caves, and the inevitable snake stories, have been hung away in the garrets to give the right-of-way to Spanish war news.

Mr. George Kennan's "Story of the War," now appearing in The Outlook, is constantly growing in interest. One of his latest letters takes up the subject of the management of the Florida camps and the starting of the Shafter expedition.

Some displeasure is expressed over the fact that for lack of judgment upwards of three-fourths of a mile of utterly useless ditching has been done on the boro' water plant. This waste of big money should not be put on the tax payers but on the mis-managers.

The new Garman House, at Tyrone, by Al Garman, late of Bellefonte, has come to the front as one of the best hotels in Tyrone, being up to the times in table, parlors, sleeping rooms, new furniture, and remodeled all over, with obliging servants, and Al himself, always on hand. All Centre county travel goes to the Garman hotel and leaves delighted.

"I think De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve is the finest preparation on the market for piles." So writes John C. Dunn, of Wheeling, W. Va. Try it and you will think the same. It also cures eczema and all skin diseases. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

A SEA HORROR.

Over 500 Lives Lost in a Collision in a Fog.

FRENCH STEAMER SUNK.

Women and Children Beaten Back from Lifeboats.

ONLY 165 WERE RESCUED

On Morning of July 4, Big French Ocean Liner and British ship Cromartyshire Came in Collision About Sixty Miles South of Sable Island and Within a Few Minutes La Bourgoigne Was at the Bottom of the Sea With Most of Her Human Freight, Only Two First-Class Passengers Being Saved.

A Halifax, N. S., special says:—The French liner La Bourgoigne, which left New York July 2, for Havre, France, with 503 passengers and a crew of 222, sank after a collision early Monday morning and 560 persons were drowned.

The disaster occurred at 5 A. M. Monday, in a thick fog, sixty miles south of Sable Island, and about two hundred miles south-east of Halifax.

La Bourgoigne, which is said to have been going at a 17-knot speed, was run into by the British iron ship Cromartyshire, and sank half an hour after.

The Cromartyshire, though her bow was torn away, laid by and picked up the 165 persons rescued. Of these 106 were members of the crew and 59 were second-class and steerage passengers. No one of the first-class passengers was saved. The captain and other deck officers went down with the ship.

On Monday afternoon the Cromartyshire sighted and signaled the Allen liner Greelan, and the latter took on board all the La Bourgoigne survivors and then towed the Cromartyshire to this port.

Three hundred women and children are said to have been on the La Bourgoigne, but only one woman was saved. She was nobly protected and rescued by her husband, Prof. A. D. Lacasse, of Plainfield, New Jersey.

Some of the scenes enacted on board the La Bourgoigne, just after the collision were terrible to witness. Men fought for positions in the small boats like raving maniacs. Women were forced back and trampled by men who made self-preservation their first object. On board were a large number of the lower class of Italians and other foreigners, who, in their frenzy, stopped at nothing that promised safety for themselves.

Instead of the heroic discipline which so often has been the one bright feature of such awful moments, the crew of the steamer fought like demons for the few lifeboats and rafts, battering the helpless passengers away from their only means of salvation.

In one boat was a party of forty women, but so great was the panic that not a hand was raised to assist in its launching. The occupants, so near saved, were drowned like rats when the ship, with an awful hissing sound, went down.

So desperate was the situation that an Italian passenger drew his knife and made direct at one who, like himself, was endeavoring to reach the boats. Immediately his action was imitated in every direction. Knives were flourished and used with effect. Women and children were driven back to inevitable death at the point of weapons. The owners of which were experts in their use. According to stories of survivors, women were stabbed like so many sheep.

The scene on the water was even worse. Many of the unfortunates were struggling in the water, attempting to drag themselves into the boats or on rafts. These were pushed back into a watery grave. Here, too, knives were used freely.

Not all the dead met death by drowning. Christopher Brunson saw a sailor belonging to the Bourgoigne strike a passenger over the head with a bar and kill him. The body dropped into the water. The passenger had grabbed the boat in which the sailor was and attempted to get on board.

One passenger said the officer and crew of La Bourgoigne neglected the passengers entirely. The second officer was the only man who did anything to help the terrified and helpless passengers. He lost loose all the boats he could, and, in fact, all the boats that were launched were launched by the brave second officer. He was last seen standing on the deck, with his hand on the rigging, going resignedly to certain death.

Among the survivors are a party of Assyrians and Armenians. There were seventy-five Assyrians in the party when it left New York. All but eight perished. One of the eight lost his wife and two brothers and ten other relatives. Another lost two daughters. Only one of thirteen Armenians survived. The Assyrians were bound to their homes near Damascus, and every one had had from \$100 to \$200 saved. They lost it all.

On board the steamer Greelan the Assyrians wept like children and would not be comforted.

The one surviving Armenian tells a sorrowful tale of the drowning of an Armenian priest and his family who got into a boat with some thirty other people. The crew made no effort to launch the boat. The priest stood up, and, with uplifted hands, prayed aloud.

When the steamer was about to take her final plunge the captain blew the steam whistle as a farewell to the boats, and he was shortly engulfed.

THE TERROR STILL AFLOAT.

The St. Louis Has An Engagement With the Spanish Destroyer.

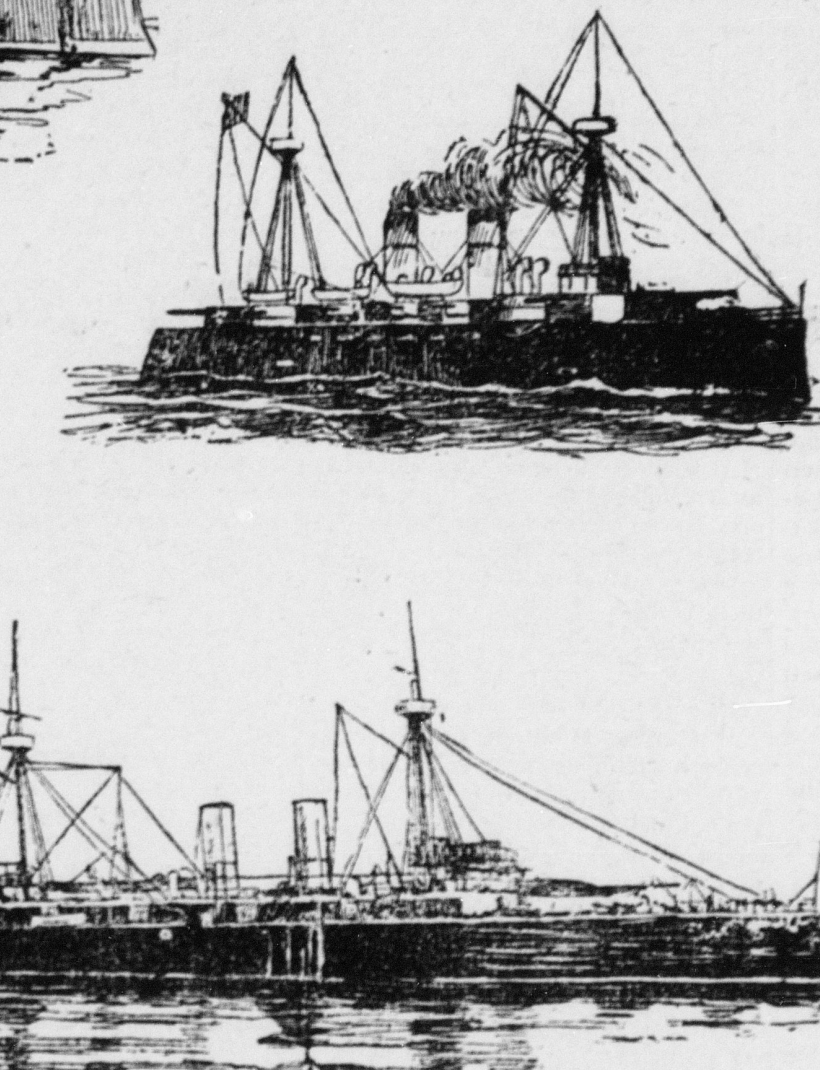
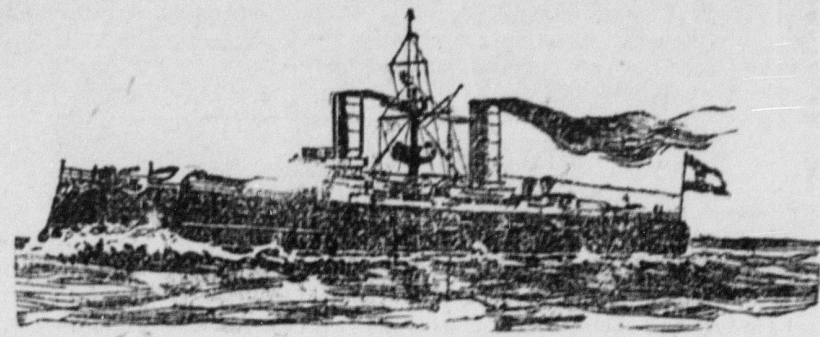
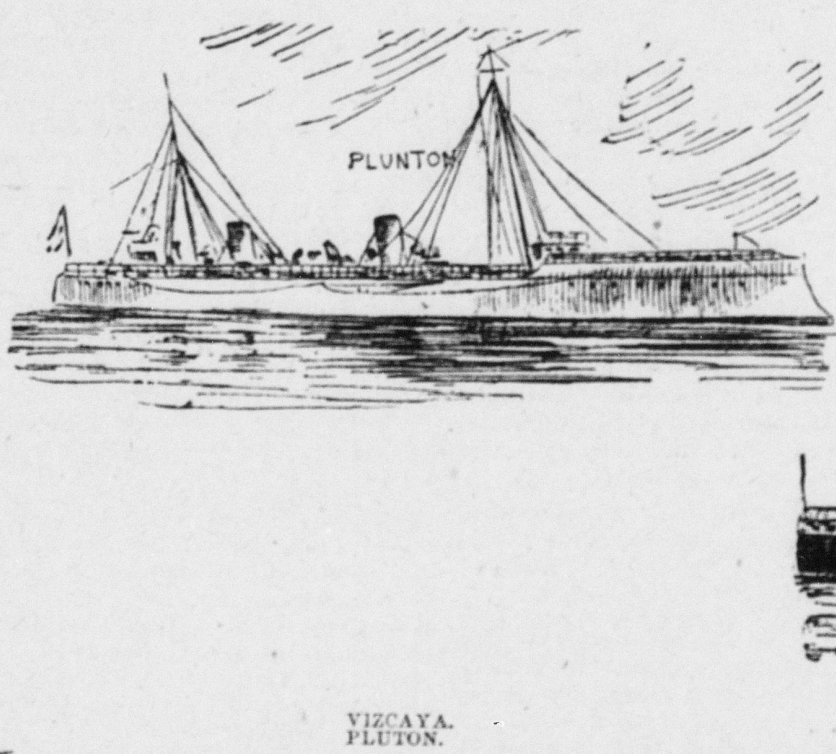
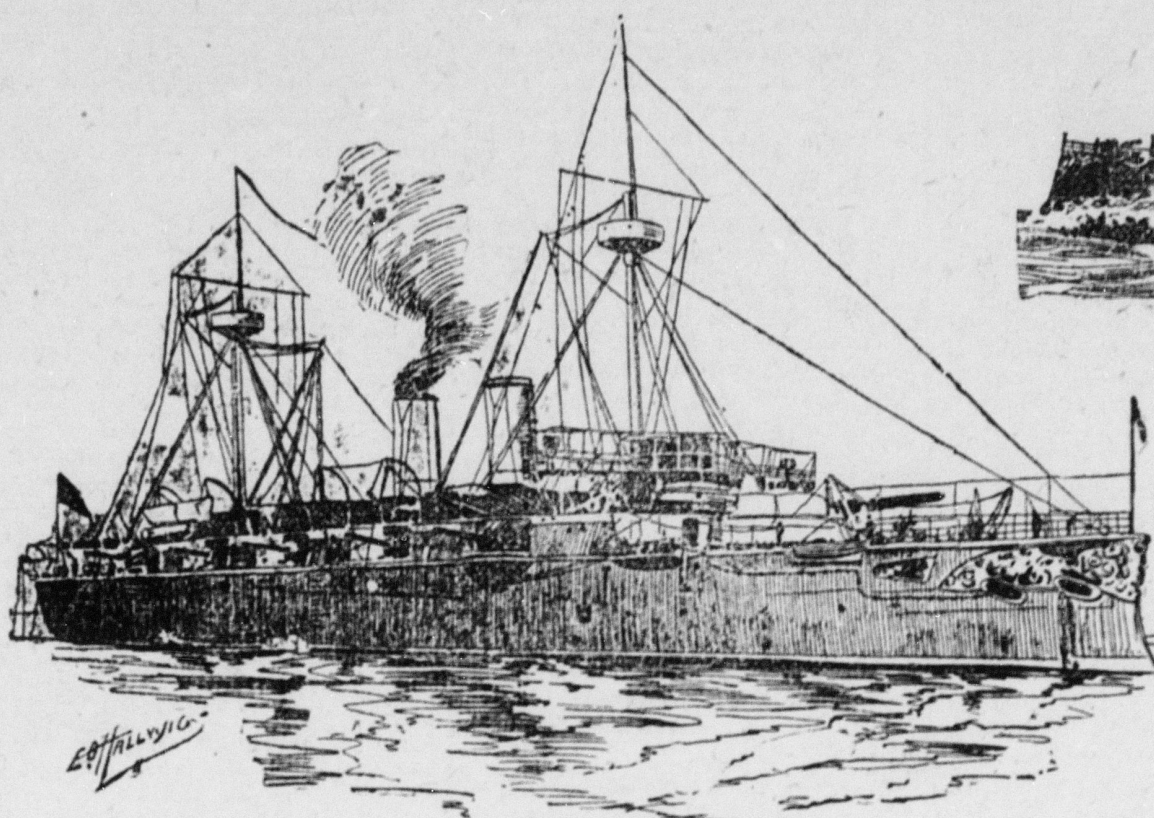
The announcement is made at Cape Haytian that a dispatch from San Juan de Porto carried to St. Thomas by a carrier-pigeon, asserts that the United States auxiliary cruiser St. Louis has an engagement with the Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer Terror, and killed the engineer and five men.

The same dispatch says a number of volunteers have offered themselves for service to the military authorities of San Juan.

Newark Responsible for Collision.

Captain Lyons, of the Dolphin, now lying at Norfolk, has just made his report to the Navy Department upon the collision which that vessel suffered with the Newark a week ago. Thick weather is believed to have been the primary cause of the accident, but the Dolphin's commander also charges the Newark's people with the responsibility for the collision. It will take two weeks to repair the Dolphin's smashed stem.

ADMIRAL CERVERA'S FLEET.



CHRISTOBAL COLON, INFANTA MARIA TERESA, ALMIRANTE OQUENDO.

GREAT SEA FIGHT.

How Admiral Cervera's Fleet Was Wrecked.

RIDDLED WITH SHELLS.

Heavy Armor Was Perforated With Projectiles.

GLOUCESTER'S WORK.

The Little Auxiliary Cruiser Fought All the Enemy's Fleet At One Time—The Spanish Admiral Became a Prisoner of Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright, Formerly of the Maine, Who Said To Him: "I Congratulate You, Sir, You Have Made As Gallant a Fight As Ever Was Made On the Sea."

Scattered along the shores for miles to the west of Morro Castle, lie the armored cruisers and torpedo-boat destroyers that comprised Admiral Cervera's fleet. In a ranging fight of two hours these vessels, the cream of the Spanish navy, were almost completely annihilated Sunday morning by powerful ships of Admiral Sampson's fleet.

Admiral Cervera, after making as plucky a fight against overwhelming odds as is recorded in naval history, was compelled to surrender. He was taken as a prisoner of war, together with every man in his fleet not drowned or killed in the action.

The Spanish Admiral was wounded in one of the arms. His splendid ships, the Cristobal Colon, flagship, the Vizcaya, Almirante Oquendo and Infanta Maria Teresa, and the torpedo-boat destroyers Furor and Pluton, lie on the Cuban rocks, shell ridden, smoking hulks.

Cervera Surrenders His Sword.

Cervera, on the Colon, made the longest run toward liberty. He yielded to fate only in the face of death, and is a prisoner now on the Gloucester, which before the war was J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht Corsair.

When his ships, all afloat, were pounding on the shore, ten miles of Santiago, a boat from the Gloucester put out to him and he gave his sword to Lieutenant Morton, who was in charge of the boat. When he went aboard the Gloucester he was met by Lieut.-Com. Richard Wainwright, who was the watch officer of the Maine the night she was blown up in the Havana harbor.

"I congratulate you sir," said the lieutenant-commander, as he grasped the hand of the Spanish admiral. "You have made as gallant a fight as ever was made on the sea."

Three Out of Four Now Lynched.

At 1 o'clock the other morning a mob took Goode Gray, a colored man, from the county jail at Buxton, Ark., and lynched him. He was one of four colored men charged with the murder of Bart Frederick several months ago. Two of Gray's accomplices have been lynched at different times.

It is estimated that about 1,500 prisoners were taken. Of these 475 were taken by the Iowa, Capt. Robley D. Evans.

From the very first of the fighting the little Gloucester was in the thickest of it. At one time she was pouring her six-pounder shells against the entire Spanish fleet, while the guns of Morro Castle were making her their target. She riddled the Spanish destroyers and fought the Vizcaya and Oquendo as fiercely as if she were a battle ship.

A Splendid Naval Dash.

Magnificent beyond description was the bold dash by which Cervera attempted to get his fleet out of Santiago harbor. Cervera himself led the way with his flagship, the Cristobal Colon. It was to be a dash to liberty or to death, and the Spanish admiral made the plunge with eyes open.

Sunday quiet rested over the entrance to Santiago harbor. No signs of life were visible about old Morro. Beyond and toward the city of Santiago all was still. After two days of fighting the armies of both nations were resting in their trenches. Off this way, for half a dozen miles from shore, most of the vessels of Admiral Sampson's fleet lay lazily at anchor.

Admiral Sampson had set out in the morning to dislodge the Spanish from their works at Aguadores where the Michigan troops were repulsed along the line of railway Saturday morning while they were marching westward to seize the Morro battery and blow up the fort. The American torpedo-boats were not with the fleet. When Admiral Sampson left the Morro the battle ships and the cruiser Brooklyn were grouped off the harbor mouth.

Colon Dashed Out First.

It is not known whether Admiral Cervera blew up the Merrimac or passed it in single column. The Cristobal Colon first glided out of the harbor and shot to the westward. Her two funnels and high black bulwarks showed plain against the green of the hills, her pennant and the Spanish red and yellow ensign waving above.

In a few seconds the American fleet was in motion, the Indiana, which was closest, heading straight in shore to get close range. The Spaniards opened fire with an 11-inch Hontoria gun, and mighty fountains of water rose above the battle ship and wet her decks. The shell fell near her bow.

The Indiana replied with her 12-inch guns, and a moment later let go everything she could bring to bear.

One of the first shells fell on the Spanish cruiser's deck. Cervera was then going on the shore, ten miles of Santiago, a boat from the Gloucester put out to him and he gave his sword to Lieutenant Morton, who was in charge of the boat.

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than remain and blow up his own ships in the harbor of the beleaguered city.

Spanish Fired Broadside.

Cervera's flag was hidden for a time as he fled westward, his port broadside emitting flashes of flame, which marked his progress. For the next five minutes he ran a gauntlet such as few ships had ever run in history.

The Indiana fell on the Oquendo, paying no heed to the Morro battery, whose guns tried hard to protect the cruiser as she moved to the westward. The Iowa let Cervera go on into the hands of the Oregon, Massachusetts and Brooklyn, and then turned, with the Texas, to pound the Oquendo.

Soon every American ship in the vicinity was in action. Smoke shrouded the coast and blew away lazily, revealing gyrations about the ships where the Spanish shells from the cruisers and the Morro tore the water.

Another ship emerged from the harbor. It was the Vizcaya, coming at full speed, smoke curling over her bow as she took her course to the westward and brought her bow guns into play.

Next came the Infanta Maria Teresa and Spain's two dreaded torpedo-boat destroyers, perhaps two hundred yards apart. The Maria Teresa was received with a terrific storm of shells. Smashed and on fire she was beached close to the Morro.

American Strategy.

The Iowa steamed for a time forward with the Oquendo and the Indiana did the same with the Vizcaya. As the fight thus moved westward it became clear that the Americans were willing that the Spanish ships should run far enough from the Morro to lose the aid of the guns there, and in twenty minutes this was done.

This was a bit of strategy which was developed under fire and which was accepted at once by all the American ships without orders. In fact, the smoke often made it impossible to see the signals which Commodore Schley was making from the Brooklyn so tremendous was the firing all along the line.

Both the Oquendo and the Vizcaya were sometimes within a thousand yards of the Indiana. The range varied, but, as a rule, it was short and extremely deadly. Nevertheless, the high speed and thick armor of their class stood the Spanish ships in good stead as they followed in the path of honor marked out by Admiral Cervera.

Three quarters of an hour after the action began it was evident that the Spanish had many guns disabled and would have to surrender. There were terrible casualties on the enemy's ships. As the smoke cleared a little one could see the Spanish flagship, her port broadside spouting smoke, still holding on to the westward.

The Texas and the Massachusetts joined the Indiana and the Iowa. The Oquendo and the Vizcaya hugged the shore and steamed after Cervera on the Colon, to go with him to defeat and death.

Ships Set on Fire.

Shells burst on the decks of the Spanish cruisers at short intervals. Often the ships

were on fire, but again and again their crew extinguished the flames and manned again and again the guns from which they had been driven.

The green coast smoked with the shells which flew over them, and crashing sounds heard amid the thunder of great rifles told of armor-piercing shells driven into and through the protected sides of Cervera's ships. Still they fired. Their shots fell about the Indiana and Iowa thickly.

Great Work of the Gloucester.

Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright, of the Gloucester, like Nelson, seemed to have a blind eye. If he was signaled to pull out, he remained, with his six-pounders to do work which was both heroic and astonishing. At one time the Gloucester was being fired at by the Vizcaya, both torpedo boat destroyers and the Morro battery. That she was not sunk and that she had enough men left to work her guns was marvelous.

She lay close in to where the Vizcaya came out, and ran along parallel, firing at the cruiser as fiercely in proportion to her size as did the Indiana and Iowa. Captain Euliste probably feared a torpedo from the Gloucester, for he turned loose his secondary battery at her as he passed on into a storm of shells from the battleships.

Then the destroyers came on, and the Gloucester accepted them at once as a part of her contract. These destroyers were strong in machine guns and guns of the three and six-pounder class. It seemed that smoke jets burst from them in twenty places as they slipped along after the Vizcaya.

The water all about the Gloucester was kept splashing by shells and by bullets from machine guns. But the yacht steamed ahead, keeping the destroyers directly between her and the shore and hammering them. The Morro was throwing shells from behind, and occasionally the Vizcaya turned a gun or two to aid her followers.

The yacht was often completely hidden by smoke.

In ten minutes the fire of the destroyers slackened, but, although some of their guns were disabled, their machinery was all right and they moved on until Morro could no longer take part in the battle.

The New York Takes Part.

Then the New York appeared, having been summoned to return from Aguadores. She was six miles away when the destroyers saw her. The Morro thundered at Sampson when he came within range, but the admiral never heeded, seeing only in the distance the dim forms of the Vizcaya and the Oquendo, hopelessly hemmed in by a circle of fire, and in the foreground the Gloucester fighting two destroyers at short range.

When the destroyers saw the flagship they sped away from the Gloucester and tried to overtake the Vizcaya and get into shelter on her starboard side. If that could not be done there ought to be a chance to torpedo the Indiana and break through our line to the open sea, where speed would save them, but the Indiana steamed in shore and the Iowa went further away.

The Indiana's secondary battery had the first destroyer's range, and rained shells

upon her. Splintered and torn, but still with their steering gear and machinery intact, both destroyers turned back to run to the harbor and seek safety inside, but it was too late. The fight had been carried nearly four miles west of the Morro, and the New York was already past the harbor mouth.

The Gloucester was ready for the destroyers close at hand. She and the destroyers and the Indiana formed a triangle of which the destroyers were the apex, and the American line, converging, was two fierce for human beings to withstand.

A Carnival of Destruction.

One destroyer drifted into the surf of fire a battered wreck, and then crept on toward the Gloucester and the New York, with her guns silent and showing a flag of truce. She was on fire, and her crew ran her ashore to save the lives of those who had escaped the shells. She blew up soon after they abandoned her.

The Spanish admiral was lost in smoke to the westward, when the Oquendo went ashore, with flames bursting from her decks. The Iowa, Indiana, Texas and Massachusetts ceased firing, the Massachusetts going to join the Oregon and the Brooklyn, in hunting up and smashing Cervera's ship.

Once headed off the Oquendo turned into a small bay four or five miles west of Santiago, where she lay close to the land. With an ever-weakening broadside the Vizcaya followed, first heading out as if to break through the line of battle. The Indiana and Iowa closed in, and their formation made her escape in that direction impossible.

Captain Euliste then attempted to reach the east side of the bay, occupied by the Oquendo, but in vain. Her guns, with the exception of those forward, were out of action. Here her guns were still fired at intervals. Those who were not working the bow guns crowded forward to escape the smoke and fire aft.

The Oquendo was soon ashore, her guns silent and smoke rising in thick, black clouds from her.

There was a thundering of guns to the westward now, and flashes told that Cervera still fought, but to the eastward of his ship lay the burning wrecks of his two destroyers.

The torpedo boat Ericson was seen coming along with the New York. The Indiana and the Iowa were closing in, and shell after shell burst above and around the Vizcaya. Euliste hoisted a white flag as his ship went ashore to save the remnant of his men. Simultaneously up went a flag of white on the Oquendo, and down came the flag of Spain.

But One Ship Left.

An hour and a half had elapsed since Cervera left the harbor, and of the vessels which came out only his flagship was still in action.

The Morro battery still stormed impotently at the New York. The American army, with a thousand dead and wounded, was not yet in Santiago, but Cervera's fleet was destroyed, and Cervera himself was only struggling on because he wished to make his defeat glorious in the eyes of the attentive world.

He had proven, at least, that he was not bottled up so tightly as was supposed. He had lost nearly all his vessels, and perhaps more than half of his men, but his person was still flying and some of his guns were still in action.

Cervera passed the bay in which the Oquendo had sought refuge and held on a due westward course close to the land, but evidently nourishing the desperate hope that he might break through the line and reach free water. He had passed in succession the Indiana, the Iowa and the Texas, not to speak of the little Gloucester, which spouted six-pounder shells at him. Since his flag had appeared outside the harbor his ship had been struck again and again. By this time the Vizcaya and the Oquendo were beaten, but in spite of the twelve and thirteen-inch shells that were rained upon him at a range which was short for such guns, in spite of the fact that his boilers and machinery was damaged, he held his course. From a point a mile west of the Morro the Cristobal Colon was invisible frequently in low-hanging smoke from her own guns and also that which drifted in shore from the battleships.

Cervera Headed Off.

At half-past eleven o'clock Cervera saw the Oregon coming in shore ahead of him to round him to. The smoke was very thick. The firing was incessant.

Cervera's available guns were no longer well served. Shells had set fire to his ship near the stem, and the flames were controlled with difficulty, but the Spanish admiral altered his course and headed off from the coast, as if to attempt to pass between the ships and run for it.

It was impossible. The Iowa and the Texas were already moving down to close the gap, and the Spanish flagship, raked by the Oregon and the Brooklyn at from a thousand to three thousand yards, and by Iowa and the Texas at longer range, turned in shore again and ran for the rocks, where the surf was breaking. Cervera still replied occasionally.

Flagship in a Blaze.

But his ship moved slowly now, as if disabled, and in a few minutes more his guns were silent. Black smoke replaced the swirling white. The flagship was aflame. Her men had been unable either to work the guns or smother the flames caused by bursting shells, and she was headed for the rocks.

She struck how on and rested there. Red flames burst through the black smoke and soon a pillar of cloud rose straight up a thousand feet and then bent against the green mountain.

Cervera's ship was hopelessly lost. The American battleships ceased firing before she struck, and ran in, apparently with the intention of saving the survivors as prisoners. This was evidently expected by the Spaniards, hundreds of whom thronged the forward deck, watching the flames eating their way toward them. These were taken prisoners.

An Accident and a Drowning.

At Fort Macon, N. C., in firing the annual national Fourth of July salute of six guns, a shot exploded prematurely and seriously, if not fatally wounded Artilleryman Charles Roeder. His eyesight is destroyed and face, arms and chest badly burned.

NO FORMAL ALLIANCE.

Rosebery's Words on the Anglo-American Understanding.

The Earl of Rosebery, presiding at a lecture given at the Colonial Institute, London, on "The English Speaking Brotherhood," warmly advocated an Anglo-American understanding, which would be fraught, he said, with the best destinies for mankind.

"We must be prepared," said Lord Rosebery, "to hold our own, though not necessarily by war, in the great struggle for the division of the world which seems pending. Naturally we look upon the United States as seeking interests and having sympathies that coincide with our own, but it is unnecessary to draw a formal band of alliance."

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

It is said that Patti has a phonograph in her castle into which she frequently sings, occasionally lending the resulting cylinders to friends at a distance.

Two magnificent candelabra from the Royal Porcelain manufactory at Berlin have been sent to Queen Victoria by the German Emperor and Empress as birthday presents.

Miss Matilda Middleton, well known in Paris through her exquisite miniature, has returned to her home in Chicago, and has opened a studio there. One of the best of her recent miniatures is that of United States Marshall J. C. Ames.

Lightning Destroys a Paper Mill.

Lightning struck and destroyed the large paper mill of Shryock Brothers, at Middle Spring, Franklin county, Pa. Five houses were also burned and the Middle Spring Presbyterian Church partially destroyed. Wheat fields were ablaze in the vicinity and for a time it looked as though the town would be wiped out by the fire. The Middle Spring Church is one of the oldest in this section of the State.

Capt. Karl Brandes Dead.

Captain Karl Brandes, a heroic soldier of the Civil War, and formerly captain of the Sixty-eighth New York Volunteers, is dead. Captain Brandes was well known in New York city, where he lived a number of years.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Chicago bakers have struck.

Salem, Ohio, has a chewing gum makers' union.

Waco, Tex., hasn't a non-union railway employee.

Muncie, Ind., street car men get \$1.65 for eleven hours.

Toledo steam and hot-water fitters demand \$3 a day.

Boston Printers' Union will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary.

Springfield unions will establish a co-operative shoe store.

Philadelphia Water Bureau laborers get \$1.75 for eight hours.

Wants to Give a Flag to Heroes.

General Miles has received the following telegram from Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York: "I beg permission to present when possible a star-spangled banner to the Twenty-first Infantry heroes, whose singing of the national anthem in the jaws of death thrills the very soul."

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At 1 o'clock the other morning a mob took Goode Gray, a colored man, from the county jail at Buxton, Ark., and lynched him. He was one of four colored men charged with the murder of Bart Frederick several months ago. Two of Gray's accomplices have been lynched at different times.

THE LITTLE ARMCHAIR.

Nobody sits in the little armchair,
It stands in a corner dim,
But a white-haired mother, gazing there,
And yearningly thinking of him,
Sees through the dusk of long ago
The bloom of her boy's sweet face,
As he rocks so merrily to and fro,
With a laugh that cheers the place.

Sometimes he holds a book in his hand,
Sometimes a pencil and slate,
And the lesson is hard to understand,
And the figures hard to mate;
But she sees the nod of the father's head,
So proud of his little son,
And she hears the word so often said,
"No fear for our little one."

They were wonderful days, the dear
Sweet days,
When a child with sunny hair
Was hers to hold, to kiss and to praise,
And her knee in the little chair,
She let him back in her busy years,
When the great world caught the man,
And he strode away past hopes and fears
To his place in the battle's van.

But now and then in a wistful dream,
Like a picture out of date,
She sees a head with a golden gleam
Bent over a pencil and slate,
And she lives again the happy days,
The day of her young life's spring,
When the small arm-chair stood just in
The way,
The center of everything.

MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

Siege of the Wallow.

A Brave Frontiersman's Deed.

The western "bad man" was in a
reminiscent mood and he remarked
that he knew of no parallel to the
heroism of Amos Chapman.

"To fight Indians was bad enough,"
he continued, "but to be cornered by
them in a buffalo wallow and held
there by them, and water up to your
neck—that is an inferno with the lid
off."

"I knew Chapman quite well. He
had been on the frontier a long time.
He was from the East. He had hunted
buffalo, traded with Indians, fought
with them in 1868, and finally married
a Cheyenne. He was not more than 30
years old, tough, sure shot, good in-
terpreter, fearless rider, and as brave
as a man could be."

"It was in September, 1874, that Gen.
Miles' command was camped on the
Red River, in the Texas Panhandle,
where it had followed the retreating
Indians, or rather the main body of
them, Prairie Dog Dave and I were
selected as the two scouts to carry
despatches from Gen. Miles to Major
Compton, whose command was located
on McClelland Creek, about seventy-
five miles to the north. Some of the
despatches were really intended for
Camp Supply, in the Indian Territory,
still further north, but our instructions
were simply to deliver them to Major
Compton. Dave and I hoped to be
sent on to Camp Supply with them,
for we needed some new and warmer
clothes, as it was beginning to be cold
nights."

"We were not clad in buckskin and
beads as scouts are usually pictured.
Our clothing simply consisted of a pair
of cheap overalls, calico shirts, soft hat
and a pair of boots. We had lived in
them all summer and thought it about
time to change them. We reached
Compton's camp without incident and
turned over to Billy Dixon and Amos
Chapman to take to Camp Supply.
Later when we learned what they
went through we took it all back."

"It was known that there was a mar-
auding band of the red devils some-
where in the vicinity, but, like the
Irishman's flea, it was a difficult mat-
ter to put a finger on them. They
might be in one spot one day and fifty
miles or more away the next. It was
considered best to send a sergeant and
five soldiers with the scout for greater
security, and, as was customary, they
took an unbeaten trail to their destina-
tion."

"Now, it happened that this roving
band of reds, numbering fully 300 war-
riors, had been laying a five days' siege
to Jack Callahan's twenty-five six-
mile Government supply train in the
sand hills of the Wachita river. The
train was bringing supplies from Camp
Supply down to Gen. Miles. It was
surprised at this bad place for a fight,
and was forced to go into camp. This
is done by putting two wagons to-
gether in a shape, stringing the rest
down the sides, and closing them up
at the other end V way. The mules
and horses are kept comparatively safe
in the inclosure made by the wagons,
while the teamsters and soldiers get
what protection they can from behind
the wheels or by digging rifle pits be-
neath the wagons. They can shoot
with little danger of being hit. Such a
corral can stand off an army of Indians
until the water gives out. The Indians
attacked the train for five days, killing
one lieutenant, two soldiers, and some
of the animals. Their loss was heavy.
Soldiers of Company K, Sixth Cavalry,
Capt. Kingsbury, from Camp Supply,
had appeared upon the scene driven off
the Cheyennes, and relieved the be-
sieged."

"Chapman and Dixon, with their
little escort, had crossed the Wachita,
some three or four miles below where
the pack train had been held up, but,
of course, knew nothing of its presence
or that of the Indians. On a rolling
prairie country such as they were in it
is a difficult matter to see any great
distance on account of the knolls and
hollows. They were coming out of a
small draw or canon, when suddenly
they espied the savages, who were al-
most directly upon them. There was
but one thing to do, and that was to
get out upon the open prairie, where
there would be a chance to fight. Tem-
porary protection would be afforded
by getting behind things in the canon, but
it would only be a matter of a short
time when they would be surrounded
and shot at from all directions. As ex-
perienced men, they knew this. A

dash was made for the prairie, and
they reached it in a shower of shot. It
is impossible to shoot well from the
back of a rapidly moving horse.

"It was the plan to find a buffalo
wallow, lie as flat as possible in it,
and shoot until dead. Before such a
place was found the scouts and sol-
diers dismounted, so as to shoot bet-
ter and keep the Indians from getting
too close before they could get into
cover. A couple of dead Indians will
stop one hundred live ones from com-
ing too near. One soldier held the
bridle reins of the horses while the
rest of the men retreated behind them
and shot at the advancing host. The
Indians likewise dismounted, so that
they could also shoot better and not
be such good targets. It may seem
strange that such a large body of In-
dians would not make just one charge
and overwhelm the white men by force
of numbers, but that is not the In-
dian way. They will not take a risk
if they can help it. They will not
trade anywhere near even with the
white man when life is at stake."

"Before a buffalo wallow could be
found the soldier holding the horses
was shot and killed and the animals
stampeded. Then there was a race
for life to the nearest hole. Some
thirty feet from one another soldier
was shot, but not killed. He lay there
and yelled in the agony of fear and
pain."

"Don't let them scalp me, boys!
For God's sake don't let them get me!
he shrieked. The rest had safely got
into the wallow."

"It was with this appeal ringing in
his ears that Amos Chapman, without a
word to his mates, but just a yell,
'I'm coming,' sprang up out of the
wallow, his six-shooter in hand, ran
to the wounded man, seized and sought
to drag him back. The Indians fired
a volley at him and made a rush to-
ward him. I don't know how many
shot were fired at Chapman, but the
only place he was hit was below the
left knee. The bone was shattered to
splinters. Some of the bullets hit the
dying soldier and hastened his end.
Chapman's leg gave way under him
like a piece of rubber, but he never
weakened or let go. Reaching ahead
with his good leg and the knee of the
left, he dragged the soldier along by his
left hand, piece by piece, firing his
gun with his right."

"The men in the wallow kept up a
fusillade and the Indians were held
back. Painfully but persistently Chap-
man dragged himself and the man al-
ong. Sometimes he sought to rise
hoping that the leg would hold, but it
doubled under him. It did not take
many minutes for all this to happen.
Chapman and the wounded soldier
reached the hole, where the latter died
in a little while. Now, if that isn't
an example of heroic bravery, then I
don't know what is. One might criti-
cize his judgment, but not his bravery.
He could not and would not see
that soldier slaughtered and scalped,
and put his own life in peril to pre-
vent it. Had he been killed the lives
of all the others would have been
placed in still greater jeopardy by the
loss of a defender, but those things
were not thought of. There was but
one idea, and the instant it was con-
ceived it was put into execution. Dixon
would have done the same thing had
not Chapman been quicker. When I
think of such things to-day I believe
that men like Chapman should have a
monument. He got a cork leg from
the government and a second lieuten-
ant's pension when he retired."

"I cannot go into the details of the
uneven fight that followed, for I was
not there, and only know the story
from what Dixon and Chapman after-
ward told me. The ordinary buffalo
wallow, which is made by buffaloes
rolling and wallowing around in the
soft earth, is about a dozen feet in
diameter and perhaps two or three feet
deep. The men cut away the dirt from
around the edge with their knives and
threw the loose material up in front.
This afforded greater protection, as
only the head was exposed, and then
only when firing, which had to be kept
up."

"They stood off that big band of
cowards all that day, and it must have
been something awful. The shooting
on the part of the Indians was almost
continuous, for there were a lot of
them, and they had plenty of ammu-
nition, as they captured a lot of the
horses. Three more of the soldiers
were killed, the sergeant was shot
twice, and, in fact, the only one to
escape with a whole skin was Bill
Dixon."

"Just to illustrate what curs Indians
are, they just camped around that
buffalo wallow, hiding behind their
horses, shooting, while some of them
yelled in English to Chapman to come
out and fight. Just think, they want-
ed him to stand up and be shot at by
the 300. They were anxious to kill
him particularly, for he had married
one of their squaws and was against
them."

"That night there was a terrific rain-
storm, which filled the wallow to the
brim with water. The wounded men
had to keep their heads above water
so as not to drown, while they had to
keep their guns and ammunition dry
and be constantly on the watch for
an attack. I need not dwell upon the
horrors of that night and of the suf-
ferings of these men, who rested their
bodies upon those of the dead ones be-
low, and sat through the long hours in
the water, thick with the blood that
oozed from their wounds and from the
remains of their companions. It must
have been a fearful experience."

"As Dixon was the only one unin-
jured, he crawled out of the wallow
during the worst of the storm and
started south toward Major Compton's
command for help. He had no trouble
in passing the Indians for they were
intent upon protecting themselves
from the downpour. Indians do not

like water. Dixon traveled fully thirty
miles on foot that night in the
drenching rain, and as day broke he
took refuge in a clump of wild plum
bushes. During the forenoon he saw
a body of horsemen in the distance,
but it was some time before he as-
sured himself that it was a body of sol-
diers out scouting. He fired his gun
and attracted their attention."

"The party at once started back to
the rescue, but some precaution had to
be taken. Dixon, with remarkable in-
stinct, brought them back to within
a few rods of the wallow, but it was
dark and there was danger of being
mistaken for Indians, who, by the way,
had cleared out, for reasons known to
themselves. It was some time before
Chapman could be convinced that it
was Dixon calling him and not the
Indians who had tried to lure him out
by talking English."

"All that day the men had been in
torture, and still they were a long way
from the hospital. Chapman rode sev-
enty-five miles on horseback to Camp
Supply, where the leg was amputated
below the knee. He was out in a
month, but always had to mount his
horse afterward with his left leg, as
the Indians do. He and Ben Clark es-
corted Dull Knife's band of Cheyennes
down from the Dakotas to the Indian
reservation in 1877. Chapman is liv-
ing with the Indians now, and Billy
Dixon has a ranch at the old 'Dobey
Walls.'—New York Sun.

LIVING ON MONKEY MEAT.

A Story Told by an American of Six Months
in Oaxaca.

Living in Mexico is often a disas-
trous experience to the foreigner who
is not acquainted with localities and
customs. In the case of John Bascon
and his companion, an Englishman,
named Martin Hayes, their experience
was such, but it was also interesting.
In conversation with Mr. Bascon that
gentleman stated the following to a
reporter:

"Not long ago I came up from Gua-
temala with an Englishman named
Martin Hayes, and we had three burros
laden with goods. We prospected all
along the line to Tonelado, and stop-
ped one week with an Indian at Tehu-
antepec. While there we learned that
in the district up to Tonelado there
was plenty of gold, as another Eng-
lishman had passed through there with
88,000 which he had panned out at a
certain point somewhere in the region
of San Pablo, in Oaxaca. We traced
the gold along the streams for sixty
miles, and reached as far as San Mi-
guel. We were very hungry by this
time, having run short of provisions,
and, going across the mountains, were
told that we should be careful as band-
itti were numerous. Soon after two
men met us not far from San Miguel,
and they both had rifles. They or-
dered us to halt, but I pulled a revolver
and took their guns away from them
and marched them on in front of us.
When we arrived at San Miguel one of
them entered a complaint before the
Jefe Politico charging us with holding
them up, but the Jefe knew the men
too well to listen to their story, and
the result is one of them is still in
jail at that place."

"When we left San Miguel we secured
a mozo to guide us to where the
Englishman referred to found his gold,
but when we got there the mozo would
not stay, as it was known the Eng-
lishman had returned and died there. We
found his skeleton, with the legs and
arms eaten off, and the mozo, being
fearful he would see the ghost of the
dead, left us to ourselves. We went
across a river and camped in the ad-
jacent woods. Along the stream we
prospected for gold, and in two weeks
we found gold which went about twenty-
five cents to the pan. We remained
there about six months, and all
that time we lived on monkey meat
and green bananas, and both too, with-
out salt. Just think of it! Nothing
but monkeys, and occasionally a fowl
or two, and not a tortilla or common
hot cake. Well sir, my partner, Mar-
tin Hayes, of London, England, died
four months after from the privations
suffered during that time, and I don't
suppose his wife and family ever heard
of it. But we got some gold all right,
and monkey meat would have been
good enough for me if we had only had
some salt."

Fate of Beardsley Poster.

The late Aubrey Beardsley little
suspected what the fate of one of his
curious, weird pictures would be. Ac-
cording to a contemporary, one of
these bizarre posters was purchased by
an American in London for the modest
sum of twenty-five cents, and sent to
a friend in America as a specimen of
the latest thing in English art. The
friend's appreciation of English art
was such that he used the poster for
wrapping up some linen that was sent
to a Chinese laundry kept by Sam Li.
Sam's eyes brightened as he smoothed
out the crumpled paper, and he fast-
ened it on the laundry wall and invited
his compatriots to come and look at it.

They came by twos and threes un-
til the fame of the poster spread
abroad; then they came in crowds. One
of the visitors, Wan-fu-Li, director of
the Chinese theater in Canton, bought
it for \$100 and soon made \$400 by
charging a small entrance fee for see-
ing the poster. Finally, a rich Chin-
aman of San Francisco bought it for
\$500 and to-day it decorates the palace
of this millionaire, and before it burns,
day and night, a lamp, as before some
domestic divinity.—Chicago News.

A silver coin is usually in currency
for twenty-seven years.

Barcelona is commonly known as the
Manchester of Spain.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

If it is daring the world wants, Amer-
ica can supply it. Daring rarely loses
its life. Americans know it.

The showing of our foreign com-
merce, both in agricultural products
and manufactures, is exceedingly grat-
ifying.

Russia is fully alive to the necessity
of interoceanic canal communication.
She is now preparing to connect the
Baltic and Black Seas.

The Kansas City (Mo.) Times says:
If this is not a war for revenge why
should so many amateur brass bands
be sent to Cuba.

The pictures of Ensign Powell, who
followed Hobson with the launch, make
him look like a Bryn Mawr College
girl, but just now it is safer to judge
men by their acts than by their looks.

The total output of coal in the United
States last year amounted to 198,250,-
000 short tons, with an aggregate value
of \$198,100,000. This is an increase of
three per cent. over the previous year.

The three big battleships lately au-
thorized by Congress will be named
the Maine, the Ohio and the Missouri.
It is obviously the purpose of the Navy
Department that the Maine shall never
be forgotten.

Whenever the United States asks for
\$200,000,000 at 3 per cent. interest we
may be sure that eight or ten times the
amount will be offered by our own peo-
ple. Spain is hawking her 7 per cent.
bonds throughout Europe and is glad
to get 35 cents on the dollar for them
at home or abroad.

Cuba is known in history under sev-
eral names. The first was Antilla;
then Juana, after a Spanish prince;
Fernandina came third, followed by
Santiago and the Isle of Ave Maria.
The original Indian name, Cubanacan,
signifying "where gold is found," was
finally adopted, and usage shortened it
to the first two syllables.

H. W. Collingwood has taken a cen-
sus of the hens of the United States.
He figures out the chickens of the
country at 37,000,000, and their prod-
uct in 1897 at 14,400,000,000 eggs, of
a value of \$145,000,000, while poultry
sales realized \$125,000,000 more, mak-
ing a total value of the hen crop \$270,-
000,000, or more than those of either
the wheat or cotton yields.

The managers of the telephone com-
pany operating the system at Ver-
sailles, France, hold that the expres-
sion "Hello!" used in response to a call
is impolite. The operators have been
instructed to ask the subscriber who
rings up the central office: "What do
you want?" It is customary among
Americans to say "yes." It carries
well and it is much more elegant than
"Hello."

There are numerous touches of origi-
nality surrounding the plans of the
Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha
but none more uniquely clever and
characteristic than the composite pic-
ture of the womanly beauty of the
West, which is to be reproduced on the
official medal. Forty-four of the hand-
somest women of the Western States,
illustrating the strongest types of West-
ern womanhood, were selected by com-
petent judges, and the result shows a
strong, handsome face.

The increase of German trade with
Belgium at the expense of France and
Great Britain is yearly becoming more
noteworthy. In 1897 Belgium exported
to France goods to the value of \$71,-
000,000, while her exports to England
amounted to \$95,500,000, and to Ger-
many no less than \$77,500,000. In the
same year Belgium imported from
France goods to the value of \$74,000,-
000; from England to the value of \$48,-
250,000, and from Germany to the value
of \$50,000,000.

The Russian government has assigned
\$10,000,000 for the purchase of lo-
comotives for the Russian State rail-
ways during the current year. A large
number of these will have to be or-
dered abroad, as the Russian works,
which are already full up with orders,
cannot turn out more than 1,000 per
annum at the most. In addition 400
locomotives have been ordered for the
Siberian Railway, and 100 more will
be ordered this year, while \$750,000 is
to be spent upon rolling stock on this
line.

Kaiser Wilhelm's latest discovery of
a weapon for the preservation and ex-
tension of his empire is represented
in the theatre. The playhouse, he de-
clares, if properly directed along the
lines of his creed as to "the divine
right of kings," could be made "an im-
mense power in my hands." The Kai-
ser has manifestly not yet reached the
same conclusion regarding the church,
since it is less than a fortnight since
he arbitrarily limited sermons by 21
court chaplains to fifteen minutes. The
play's the thing wherein to catch the
conscience of the king.

During the decade from 1880 to 1890
speeds of 15 to 16 knots were generally
accepted as standard speeds for battle-
ships the world over, comments the
Engineering News. At the present
time speeds of 17 to 19 knots are
equally accepted as the standard for
battleships by the principal naval pow-
ers. Not one of these powers would
think at the present time of building
first-class battleships for any lower
speed. To do so would not only result
in a vessel of obsolete type, but would
seriously injure the naval prestige of
any power.

France, in the persons of the World's
Fair authorities, has paid American
scientists a marked compliment in ask-
ing them for proposals to light the ex-
position. We do not regard this as a
feature of a general appeal for bids,
but as a tribute to the superior excel-
lence of American devices for electric
illumination. This country has always
been ahead of all others in electrical

work. It was an American, Franklin,
who first brought lightning to harness;
another American, Morse, who inven-
ted the telegraph, and another who
made the telephone what it is. So far
as electric lighting goes Europe yields
to our facility in providing the ways
and means. We do what is needed
most cheaply, most thoroughly and
with the most variety of method.

The process visible in Spain of the
disintegration of the nation, the decay
of authority, and the loss of governing
capacity, is one that is not unlikely to
be extended to France, observes Har-
per's Weekly. When Lord Salisbury
referred to the fact of the civilized
world being divided between the weak
nations and the strong, he probably did
not mean to include France among the
former. But government organization,
capacity for rule, and public spirit are
as conspicuous by their absence from
France as from Spain or Italy. The
decadent Latins and the undeveloped
Slav races are clearly to be pitted
against the Anglo-Saxon peoples in the
struggle for the mastery of the world.

This European jealousy of America
is in its origin partly economic or com-
mercial, partly military and partly the
result of that form of bigotry known
as national prejudice, which is by no
means confined to the uneducated
classes. The military jealousy is due
largely to the fact that the United
States is about to become one of the
great naval powers in the world. The
continental military nations have al-
ways feared and hated England be-
cause of the sharp curb on their ambi-
tions imposed by the English prepon-
derance of sea power. Now they see
another country less vulnerable than
England about to assume a similar po-
sition, and ready to make effective in
any part of the world the command,
"Hands off!"

There is a growing interest in the
subject of physical training in the pub-
lic schools, particularly in Massachu-
setts. A pertinent report on the mat-
ter, recently presented to the School
Board of Brookline by a committee of
physicians, criticizes present methods
as disjointed and incomplete. To be
effective, the committee says, physical
training should be so ordered that in-
creasing demands should be made upon
the strength, intelligence and self-con-
trol of the pupils as they pass from the
lower to the higher grades of the school
system. To this end there should be
proper apparatus and competent teach-
ers, such as may be found in most of
the European cities of even the second
and third class. Elaborately equipped
gymnasiums are not essential, as the
desired object can be satisfactorily ac-
complished by placing adjustable ap-
paratus in the large assembly halls
which which it is customary to supply
all school buildings.

AN ISOLATED RACE.

Ainos of Japan, Who Had Never Seen a
Foreigner.

Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd writes for
the Century, from personal observa-
tion, an article entitled, "In Aino
Land." Mrs. Todd says:

In the summer of 1896, as a lay
member of the Amherst College expe-
dition which visited northern Japan to
view the total eclipse of the sun, I had
the rare opportunity of seeing the ab-
solutely primitive "hairy Aino" of that
region.

In the southern portion of the is-
land, near Hakodate and Sapporo, and
about Volcano Bay, travelers have vis-
ited these shy and silent people. But
several hundred miles north are many
Ainos, who, until the summer of 1896,
were strangers to the members of any
race but their own or the few fishing
villages along the coast. The dwellers
in the province of Kitami are too dis-
tant to be sought by visitors; and a
foreign woman, the Japanese official
informed me, had never before reached
Kitami.

Skirting the rough western coast by
steamer, and rounding Cape Soya, the
eclipse party located at Esashi, which
must not be confused with another
town of the same name near Hakodate.
The news of the arrival of strange
white foreigners spread quickly among
the neighboring villages. Walking
with stately tread, bushy-haired and
bearded groups of Ainos often passed
the expedition headquarters, appar-
ently looking for nothing unusual, and
giving no evidence of curiosity, yet
never failing to see every foreign fig-
ure within their range. Humbly ac-
companying their lords, women and
children frequently followed, far less
imposing than the men. Somewhat
larger, and apparently stronger, than
the Japanese, although not taller, the
older men are actually patriarchal,
with long beards, and masses of thick
hair parted in the middle. Many faces
have a benign and lofty expression.

Driven gradually through ages from
the south to Hokkaido, the Ainos are
among the few races yet retaining, in
this over-civilized world of ours, an
utterly unspiced simplicity. Their
origin has never been satisfactorily
traced, but they were certainly in Ja-
pan long before the present race of
Japanese had arrived, and names clearly
originating in the Aino tongue are
still retained all over the empire. Gen-
tle and subservient to the conquering
race, it is evident that they formerly
held more egotistic views than now,
even fancying themselves the center of
the universe, as is shown perhaps by
an old national song:

"Gods of the sea, open your eyes divine,
Wherever your eyes turn, there echoes
the sound of the Aino speech."

An Expensive Poem.

The highest price ever paid for a
poem was 6,000 golden crowns paid to
Sannazaro by the citizens of Venice for
his eulogy on their city—a poem of six
lines only.

THE MACHETE.

A Weapon of Peace as Well as of War.

Some people know, but a great many
do not know, that a machete is a cross
between a corn knife and a butcher's
cleaver. It has a blade about 24 inches
in length—one shaped considerably
after the fashion of a grossly exagger-
ated and falsified razor blade. The edge
of the machete runs due north, in a
swelling line, with a curve, until it is
surprised to find itself at the limits of
the knife. At the point the line of the
machete angles two points south of
southeast—by mariner's compass—for
a distance of 3 inches, when it drops
straight southwardly along the back
of the thing to the place of starting at
the handle. This handle is of horn, and
a little curlicue at the rear end is in-
tended to keep the hand from slipping
and enable it to poise the tool and
cleave the Douglas head with freedom
and ease.

From the inspection of certain mach-
etes submitted in the course of a re-
cent visit to that part of the country
where this product flourishes most
rampantly, it is found that the best of
them are made in Hartford, Conn.,
but that they reach their highest de-
velopment in the warmth of the tropics.
One machete, belonging to the light-
keeper at Cape San Antonio, at the
western limit of Cuba, was spoken
of as having been in at the deaths of
no less than forty-three identified per-
sons and at least 100 more who may
be counted among the "also ran," but
whose names were unknown to the
narrator. This weapon was made in
benignant, tranquil New England, and
the altruistic Yankee who manufac-
tured it would doubtless take a great
deal of honest and conscientious sat-
isfaction out of the knowledge that it
is not even nicked after such overtime
use.

In a tropical country the machete is
first in war, first in peace, and frequ-
ently first in the hearts of the country-
men. It is used in the cultivation of
crops, in cutting weeds, in chopping
wood, in harvesting bananas, in plow-
ing the ground, in building such houses
as the natives use, in beating vines
and in skinning animals. It is some-
times pushed into the ground until
only the haft is visible, and then great
games of quoits are played by its
agency, or a man will tie his dog to
it. Armed with the machete, the na-
tive surgeon defies the intricacies of
any kind of amputation. It is inval-
uable to the diner at meal-time, and
a clever hand can throw it up into a
coconut tree and in that way chop
fruit.

The Screw of Archimedes.

Archimedes of Syracuse, when he
was in Egypt, invented a machine for
pumping bilge water out of the holds
of ships. This instrument was also
used in the Delta for purposes of ir-
rigation. Diodorus Siculus twice refers
to it in his writings. A curious model
of such an instrument, probably of the
late Ptolemaic period, has been found
in Lower Egypt. It consists of a ter-
ra-cotta cylinder with a screw inside
it, 10 inches long and 4-1/2 inches in
diameter. Near the center of the out-
side is a band with crosspieces. These
may represent footholds, and suggest
that the machine was worked after the
manner of the treadmill. Such screws
were probably made of wood. No other
example of this screw seems to have
come to light.—American Journal of
Archaeology.

Navy Charts.

No office in the Navy Department
has felt the drain upon its stock in
trade as has the chartroom of the Hy-
drographic Office. Chief Craig said
recently that almost every ship that
is put into commission has gone out
with a complete set of maps and
charts. "A few of the boats recently
commissioned have not received com-
plete sets, and it is all we can do to
supply them. The usual number of
maps supplied is something less than
300. These are in series and are in-
creased in tin portfolios, each portfolio
containing the maps of its especial
section of the globe. The department
has been working day and night in its
printing office rushing out the charts
necessary to complete the stock."

What Gems Will Do.

Special properties have always been
assigned to gems and one old writer
gravely states that an amulet of sap-
phires will expel gout or ague and en-
dow the wearer with courage; one of
emeralds strengthens the eyes and
helps a man to wealth; the agate gives
eloquence and procures the favor of
princes; chalcodony makes the wearer
lucky in law and is of force against the
evils arising from melancholy; topaz
will restore the insane to reason; coral
neutralizes the spell of witches, es-
pecially of those black and midnight
hags who delight in pinching sleeping
babies in their cradles. This explains
why, even to this day, coral chains and
pins are bought for infants.—New
York Journal.

Uncle Sam's War Month.

April is the month made notable by
great events in American history. The
first great struggle for American lib-
erty broke into hostilities at Lexing-
ton and Concord in April, 1775; the
war between the Confederate States and
the United States began in April, 1861;
in April of 1862 Farragut captured New
Orleans, and in April, 1865, came the
surrender of the Army of Northern Vir-
ginia at Appomattox Court House.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ,

Editor

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. July 14

Spain wants peace and our navy is making pieces of her.

Since the repeal of the fence law, Jim Kerr strayed out of his pasture field.

If you earnestly desire to wipe out corruption and Quay methods, Jenks is the man who'll do it, if elected.

Hon. George A. Jenks is not near as old a man as reported; instead of being 70, as reported, he is only in his 63 year.

The Philadelphia Record turns in strongly for Jenks lauding him highly. The Record also gives the platform high praise.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch, Ind. Republican, pays a glowing tribute to the honesty, ability and worth of Geo. A. Jenks.

Spain is anxious that some foreign power shall ask Uncle Sam to make peace. Samuel ain't doing business in that way.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, rabid Quay organ, don't like the nomination of Jenks for Governor, knowing his election will stop the looting of the state treasury.

The Philadelphia Press, leading Republican organ, speaks highly of Geo. A. Jenks as a man of honor and ability, and as having faithfully filled important positions.

The Independent, or Wanamaker Republicans, show an inclination not to nominate a candidate for governor since Jenks is good enough for any honest man's vote.

The Sandwich Islands now belong to the United States. Both houses of Congress passed resolutions annexing Hawaii, and on last Thursday evening the President signed the same.

The Philadelphia Times, the past few years supporting the Republican party, turns in strongly for George A. Jenks, for Governor, and sees in his election the only protection against the state robbers.

The most absurd thing, for want of any thing else, intimated against Mr. Jenks, is that he is a favorite of Quay! Might as well say Dewey is secretly for Spain. Bring even the shadow of proof or shut up.

The nomination of George A. Jenks for governor, has called forth remarks of praise from all parties. He is one of the ablest and purest men in this commonwealth—his private life and public record are without a blemish.

George A. Jenks will start out early in the campaign to stump the state. The citizens of every county in the state will be afforded an opportunity to hear one of the noblest men of this commonwealth, and the Republicans will not dare meet him in joint debate.

A new point brought up in the war tax matter is that every carrier, or person engaged as a carrier, must issue a receipt for every package or bundle or article transported, and must affix a one-cent stamp to each receipt, under a penalty of \$50 for each neglect. This compels every local expressman, truck or drayman, to pay the tax on every object carried by him as a transporting agent.

The Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph, a stiff Republican organ, says: Mr. George A. Jenks, the nominee for governor, is an able and popular citizen, who has discharged with ability and credit the public duties with which he has heretofore been entrusted, and he is in every way personally fit for the office.

For one thing the present war settles the fate of the old-fashioned black powder for military use. Not the least of the advantages possessed by the Spaniards is the smokeless powder with which they are supplied and which enables them to fire at our ships and troops without disclosing their own positions, while their aim is not obscured by the smoke of their own guns, as is the case on the American side very frequently. If we would go on winning victories, both fleet and army must be supplied with smokeless powder hereafter.

The public will be interested to learn that stamps must be placed on telegrams, chewing gum and marriage licenses. On every telegram a one-cent stamp must be affixed by the sender;

on every dollar's worth of chewing gum a four-cent stamp must be attached by the dealer, and marriage licenses must be embellished with a ten-cent stamp at the expense of the contracting parties. The sending of telegrams, the chewing of gum and the wedding of loving hearts will not be greatly interfered with by these regulations of the internal revenue department, and the patriotic people will be glad to know that the tax is for the purpose of raising money to fight the Spaniards.

Whistling for your dog requires no stamp; the surest way to kill a snake is by stamping it; a dish of ice-cream needs no stamp since it wouldn't stick; to call a fellow a liar needs no stamp unless the fellow called it does the stamping; if a girl gives you the mitten, no stamp is required.

Levi Z. Leiter, father of the young wheat dealer, is paying about seven million dollars for him, and has completed negotiations for a loan of \$3,000,000 for 10 years at 4 percent. Mr. Leiter informed the agents that he would probably require further advances of near \$4,000,000.

This money will go toward the liquidation of the debt incurred by his son, Joseph Leiter, in wheat speculation. The share of Joseph Leiter in the immense estate of his father will be nearly, if not entirely, consumed by his speculation, besides his private fortune, estimated at from one to three millions.

The Pennsylvania School Teachers' Association, in session at Bellefonte last week, adopted a resolution calling on the Legislature to increase the school term in rural districts from six months to nine, and make attendance compulsory through the whole term. Is that quite wise? There are many who hold that the generation now rising is getting more education, such as it is, than it can assimilate. This may not be the case in the rural schools; the complaint comes principally from Philadelphia, says the Ledger, where the term is ten months; but the rural system of a plain, "wholesome" education, and not too much of it, has produced some magnificent citizens in the past. High pressure education is not always the best. There is an old saw, which says:

"Learning to have and wisdom to lack is a load of books on an ass's back."

An important decision, and of general interest, has been rendered by Judge Lyons, of Juniata county, who was on the bench in the Columbia county court, at Bloomsburg, when the now celebrated case of John H. Eisenhower, the deposed principal of the Centralia public schools, was tried. Eisenhower was elected principal for a term of three years, and when he had served one year he was ousted without any charges being brought against him. The Court awarded him nine months' salary, \$765, with interest, and costs, and under the decision he can recover pay for the full term of three years. Previous to going to Centralia, Mr. Eisenhower was principal of the schools at Mahoning City.

An interesting question has arisen as to whether the honor of the destruction of Cervara's fleet belongs to Admiral Sampson or Commodore Schley. The admiral is responsible for the conduct of general naval operations and is entitled to highest praise, but he was miles east of the mouth of Santiago harbor when the Spanish vessels poked their noses out, and Commodore Schley was in direct command of the attacking ships clustered about the mouth of the harbor. Schley pushed the fighting, and Sampson in the New York did not get back until the affair was practically concluded. Resolutions have been introduced in both branches of Congress rendering the thanks of the Nation to Commodore Schley.

The English naval authorities have become alarmed for the safety of their warships in the event of a conflict with some other powerful nation. The manner in which the American armored vessels have passed almost unscathed through the hall of shells from the Spanish ships and fortifications has opened the eyes of the Englishmen and shown them that their own vessels would have been unable to withstand the terrible ordeal with safety. The fact is that there is no other nation in the world which can compete with the United States in the strength of its armor plate.

In the fight off Santiago harbor on Sunday the Brooklyn was struck forty-five times by Spanish shells, and yet she was not disabled.

Naval circles in Berlin regard the brilliant victory at Santiago as the highest possible testimony to the excellence of American naval architecture, armor-plating and artillery outfit. The American warships proved themselves phenomenal. To the excellence of their construction is due the infinitesimal loss.

The uselessness of torpedo boats is regarded as established, since these appear to be almost impotent against the well-directed fire of ironclads.

If the Spanish soldiers are an hungared, why not feed on that dainty, roast pig, some 25,000 of them were sent to Cuba by Uncle Sam?

QUAY-JENKS.

The idea put out, previous to the Altoona convention, that "Jenks is a good man but he is having Quay help for his nomination," carries its self-evident absurdity—no "good man" goes to bargaining with Quay, and not at all would it be George A. Jenks who is the very antipodes of Quay and Quayism. Quay wouldn't go near a pure man like Jenks, nor would Jenks bask within the corrupt shadow of Quay. Hence Quay had nothing to do with bringing out Mr. Jenks.

To Centre alone belongs the credit for bringing out Mr. Jenks as the very best man to nominate for governor. His name was originally urged by the Centre Democrat; it at once was seconded by a score of Democratic papers and spread like a prairie fire among the masses to the dismay and consternation of Quay. Centre was the first county to instruct for Quay, followed by county after county. No, Quay had nothing to do with it, and Jenks is the man he fears most of all.

THE MAN FOR THE OCCASION.

There is no use for further search in Pennsylvania for a man fitted to lead the assault against Quayism. In the person of George A. Jenks the Democrats have presented an ideal champion of popular rights. He has thorough equipment for the service required of him. He is one of the ablest lawyers in the State. He has no injurious commitments. He is his own man; and as Governor he would act for the interest of the whole people. He would not submit for a moment to machine dictation.

If it be really the purpose of independent and reformers to put the executive office in the hands of a man at once competent, incorruptible and thoroughly alive to the necessity and thoroughly equipped for the task they propose to accomplish, why should they not fall in with a will behind this strong and honest leader? Take down the list of the twenty-one men who have been chosen Governors of Pennsylvania since Thomas Mifflin was elected in 1790, and there will not be found among them all the superior in profound acquirement of George A. Jenks. Very few of them were his equals. And like the best of them he is a simple, unaffected gentleman; one of the common people and a sturdy defender of their rights.

The above, from the Philad. Record, is the truth in a few words. Men who are for honest government should vote for George A. Jenks, or forever shut up.

Bob Moore, of Lyfayette, Ind., says that for constipation he has found De Witt's Little Early Risers to be perfect. They never gripe. Try them for stomach and liver troubles. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

WRIT IN PARTITION.

To the heirs and legal representatives of M. M. Fishburn, late of Benner township, deceased: Catharine Fishburn, Bellefonte, widow; J. Henry Fishburn, Bellefonte, son; Mary A. Fishburn, Grand Island, Nebraska, daughter; Mary A. Fishburn, Grand Island, Nebraska, daughter; H. K. Hoy, her husband, Bellefonte, son; Frank Fishburn, Pine Grove Mills, Pa.; Alvira Forman, Bellefonte, Pa.; Thomas Fishburn, Pine Grove Mills, Pa.

Take notice that in pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pennsylvania, a writ in partition has been issued from said Court to the Sheriff of said county, returnable on Monday, the 4th day of August, 1896, and that an inquest be held for the purpose of making partition of the real estate described as follows:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30TH, 1896.

At 9:30 o'clock, a. m., at the late residence of the deceased, at which time and place you can be present if you see proper.

All those several messengers, tenements and tracts of land situated in the Township of Benner, County of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:

No. 1. One thereof being composed of three contiguous pieces or tracts of land bounded on the north by lands of Daniel Rhinensmith, on the west by Spring Creek, on the south by a tract of land purchased by said decedent from George Strain's Executor and on the east by 8000 ft. road; containing nineteen acres more or less, thereon erected a two-story framed dwelling house, and all other fixtures, including church, and being the family residence of homestead.

No. 2. Beginning at stones in public road thence by the shore line of the tract of land, thence south 75 degrees west 69.5 perches to stones on bank of Spring Creek, thence along said Creek south 75 degrees east 4 perches to stones, thence south 22 degrees east 12.5 perches, thence south 19.5 perches to stones thence south 75 degrees west 69.5 perches to stones, thence along William W. Lyon and Henckish Hoy north 39 degrees east 69.5 perches to stones; by lands of Henckish K. Hoy north 32 degrees east 25.3 perches to stones in middle of public road, thence along middle of said road north 10 degrees west 128.4 perches to stones; thence south 75 degrees west 69.5 perches to stones; thence south 10 degrees east 13 perches to the place of beginning, containing 40 acres and 23 perches next measure, by W. M. CRONISTER.

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, June 16, 1896.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION.

The Town Council of the Borough of Centre Hall having by resolution and vote of said Council decided to submit to the people of said Borough the question of increasing the indebtedness thereof to an amount not exceeding Twenty Thousand Dollars, in addition to the indebtedness already authorized, have fixed,

TUESDAY, THE 30th DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1896, as the time for holding a special election in said Borough to obtain the assent of voters electors thereof to such increase of indebtedness. The said election will be conducted by the election officers duly elected according to law and will be held at the usual place of holding elections in said Borough between the hours of seven o'clock, a. m., and seven o'clock, p. m., of the day named.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN.

First: That the amount of the last assessed valuation of all taxable property in said Borough is \$120,727.

Second: That the amount of the existing debt of said Borough as authorized by the corporate authorities is \$10,000.

Third: The proposed increase of debt is \$2000 for the purpose of completing the erection and construction of water works in said Borough of Centre Hall.

Fourth: The percentage of the proposed increase of indebtedness, with indebtedness already existing is .0058X.

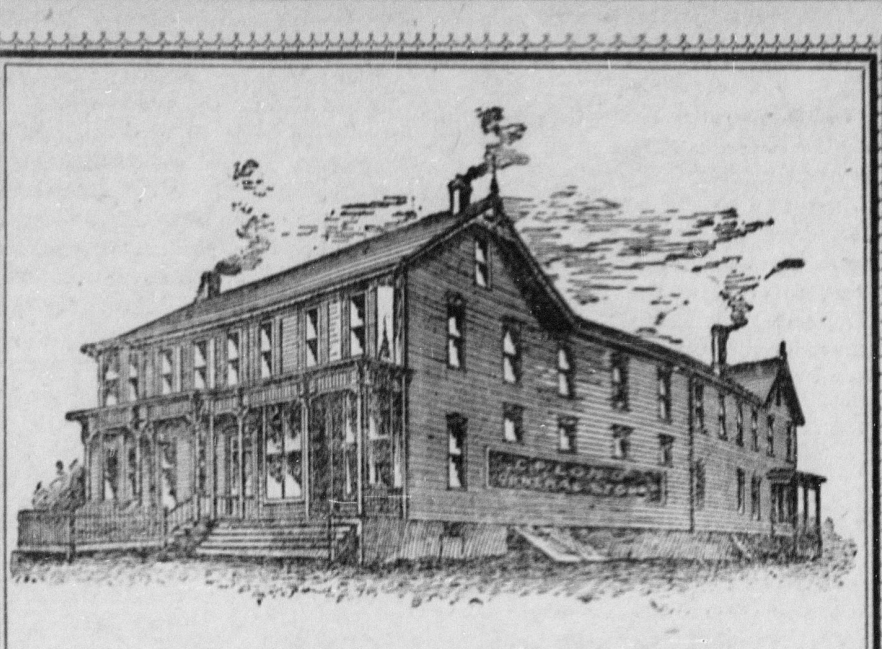
Fifth: The purpose for which said increase of indebtedness shall be used is to complete the water works of said Borough of Centre Hall, and supply the inhabitants thereof with a full and abundant supply of pure water for domestic and mechanical uses, as well as an abundant supply for fire protection therein.

W. M. CRONISTER, Samuel Shoop, Chief Burgess.

R. D. FOREMAN, Clerk.

BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY, JOHN HOWARD HARRIS, President, College, leading to degree in Arts, Philosophy and Science. Academy, preparatory school for young men and boys. Institute, a refined boarding school for young ladies. School of Music, with graduating courses. For catalogue, address the Registrar, WM. C. GRETZINGER, Lewisburg, Pa.

July 14th



C. P. LONG,

PENNS VALLEY BARGAIN STORE...

Spring Mills, = = Pa.

We Are On Deck!

With the largest and most complete stock of goods for the Spring and Summer that we ever received before. Every department in our large store has been filled up with all that is the latest, and we are positive that the new stock will please even more than ever. In our

Dry Goods and Clothing.

All the latest and most stylish fell to our lot in buying. New patterns and shades appeared this spring and our lines are made up entirely of such. The ladies will be pleased to find something up-to-date and stylish. Our Prints, Ginghams are exceptionally fine and we would ask that an inspection be made of them. Curtain Goods of every description. Our Dress Hats are the latest shapes, suitable for the seasons.

Window Shades.

We have received a full line of Window Shades, which are being offered at tempting figures. We have them from 10c. up on roll fixtures.

UP-TO-DATE NEWS.

Safety Lanterns.

The common lanterns explode and burn your barns—the Safety Attachment to a lantern prevents accident, which ought to induce every farmer to buy a lantern of us.

Seed Seives.

We buy and sell Clover Seed.

Fanning Mills.

We sell Fanning Mills, with different makes of sieves and riddles, to clean farm seeds, as well as Clover and Timothy seed; but there has never been a device made to separate all the chaff from Clover Seed.

Up to Date Dairying Supplies.

The DeLaval Cream Separator was the favorite cream separator shown at the grangers' picnic, where the sample Baby Separator was sold. We keep in stock Butter Workers, Babcock's Milk Testers, Dairy Thermometers, Creamers, Churns, and all other dairy fixtures, including church, and being the family residence of homestead.

Household Fixtures and Sewing Machines.

Clothes Wringers, Washing Machines, Refrigerators, Stoves, Stair-Ladders, Baskets in great variety, including the best make of Sewing Machines, which we sell at prices ranging from \$12.50 to \$25.00 each. Those in want of Sewing Machines will protect their own interests, as well as save money by calling on us.

Buggies and Spring Wagons.

We are agents for the Columbus Buggy Co.—the finest make of Buggies, Buries and Carriages in the market—hand-made goods. Other makes of Buggies and Carriages of best quality and lowest prices.

Blankets! Robes!

A great variety of blankets, robes, horse blankets, sleighs and cutters, of the finest make in the world. Boys' cutters and flyers, Farm and Lumber Sleds of the very best make.

Builders' Supplies.

Fire and Red Brick, Flat Stones, Lime, Roofing Paper, Plastering Hair, Sand, and Victor Patent Wall Plaster, including Calceined Plaster, Logan and Rosendale Hydraulic Cements in quantities to suit buyers.

McAlmont & Co., Bellefonte, Pa. Shortridge & Co., State College, Pa.

PAID ON HEIRS.

Pennsylvania, Centre County: I, George W. Rumberger, Clerk of the Orphan's Court of said county of Centre, do hereby certify that at an Orphan's Court held at Bellefonte, on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1896, before the Honorable the Judges of said Court, on motion a resolution was passed, to wit: That the heirs and legal representatives of Daniel Bitner deceased, do come into Court on the fourth Monday of August, next to accept or refuse to accept at the valuation, or show cause why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold. Same notice to be given as in liquidation.

In testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Bellefonte the 24th day of August, A. D. 1896.

GEO. W. RUMBERGER, C. O. C.

Sheriff's Office, June 16, '96. Sheriff, Bellefonte, Pa.

EDUCATE YOURSELF

At the Anderson School of Business, Altoona, Pa. A graduating course in book-keeping, shorthand, typewriting, penmanship, and English branches FOR THE PRICE OF ONE BOOK FREE. Send for Catalogue.

June 30th.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 29, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

8:23 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12:30 p. m., New York 4:25 p. m., Baltimore 12:40 p. m., Washington 1:47 p. m. Through coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Daily for Sunbury, Williamsport, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. 1:30 p. m.—Train 19. Week days for Sunbury, Williamsport, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6:25 p. m., New York 9:30 p. m., Baltimore 6:00 p. m., Washington at 7:10 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. 6:01 p. m.—Train 22. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10:20 p. m., New York 1:55 a. m., Baltimore 9:45 p. m., Washington 10:55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Williamsport and Philadelphia and Baltimore, and parlor car to Philadelphia. 8:07 p. m.—Train 6. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 4:30 a. m., New York at 7:35 a. m., Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:30 a. m. 1:22 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6:52 a. m., New York 9:58 a. m., week days, 10:28 a. m. Sunday, Harrisburg, 6:25 a. m., Washington, 7:40 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, with passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5:37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canaan, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for Buffalo, Canaan, and Pottsville. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie. 10:08 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and week days for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pottsville and the West, with through cars to Tyrone. 1:31 p. m.—Train 15. Week days for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pottsville, Canaan, and intermediate stations, arriving at Scranton, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and parlor car to Rochester. 6:04 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations. 9:45 p. m.—Train 12. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 11 leaves New York 12:15 night, Philadelphia 4:00 a. m., Baltimore 4:50 a. m., Harrisburg 5:05 a. m., daily, Williamsport 7:50 a. m. Week days arriving at Montandon 10:30 a. m. Train 12 leaves Philadelphia 8:30 a. m., Washington 9:30 a. m., Baltimore 10:30 a. m., Williamsport 10:15 a. m., week days, arriving at Montandon 1:15 p. m., with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore. Train 13 leaves New York 9:00 a. m., Philadelphia 12:25 p. m., Washington at 10:50 a. m., Baltimore at 12:00 p. m., Williamsport 2:15 p. m., arriving at Montandon at 6:04 p. m., week days, with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore. Train 14 leaves New York 1:50 p. m., Philadelphia 4:30 p. m., week days, 4:30 p. m., Sunday, Washington 5:40 p. m., Baltimore 6:49 p. m., daily Williamsport, 6:05 p. m. Sunday, arriving at Montandon 9:45 p. m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington. Train 15 leaves New York at 8:00 p. m., Philadelphia 11:20 p. m., Washington 10:40 p. m., Baltimore 11:50 p. m., (daily) arriving at Montandon at 3:37 a. m., with through Pullman sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONA RAILROAD.

Westward.		Week days.		Eastward.	
PM	AM	STATIONS	AM	PM	PM
1:38	8:40	Montandon	9:15	4:55	
1:45	8:55	Lewisburg	9:05	4:47	
1:52	9:05	Riceburg	8:55	4:39	
1:57	9:10	Vicksburg	8:50	4:32	
2:05	9:20	Millsburg	8:45	4:27	
2:12	9:30	Millersburg	8:35	4:19	
2:23	9:45	Glen Iron	8:25	4:10	
2:31	9:55	Paddy Mountain	8:15	4:02	
2:38	10:05	Coburn	8:05	3:54	
2:45	10:15	Zerby	7:55	3:46	
2:52	10:25	Rising Spring	7:45	3:37	
3:00	10:35	Penn Cave	7:35	3:29	
3:07	10:45	Centre Hall	7:25	3:21	
3:15	10:55	Gregg	7:15	3:13	
3:22	11:05	Linden Hall	7:05	3:05	
3:30	11:15	Oak Hill	6:55	2:57	
3:38	11:25	Lemont	6:45	2:49	
3:45	11:35	Dale Summit	6:35	2:41	
3:53	11:45	Pleasant Gap	6:25	2:33	
4:00	11:55	Alexandria	6:15	2:25	
4:08	12:05	Bellefonte	6:05	2:17	

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5:25 a. m., 8:05 a. m., 9:45 a. m., 1:15 a. m., and 7:55 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 8:25 a. m., 10:10 a. m., 11:40 a. m., 5:05 p. m., and 8:10 p. m. On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9:27 and 10:04 a. m., and 5:04 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9:30 a. m., 10:06 a. m., and 5:06 p. m. J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. A. WOOD, General Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

Condensed Time Table.									
Read Down.					Read Up.				
No.	h.	m.	p.m.		No.	h.	m.	a.	
1	8	25	8	May 18, 1896.	1	9	05	9	
2	8	34	4	Ly.	2	9	15	9	Ar.
3	8	44	4	BELL FORT	3	9	25	9	Ar.
4	8	54	4	Night	4	9	35	9	Ar.
5	8	58	4	Zion	5	9	45	9	Ar.
6	9	04	4	Hecuba Park	6	9	55	9	Ar.
7	9	08	4	Dunklee	7	10	05	10	Ar.
8	9	12	4	HUBBERSBURG	8	10	15	10	Ar.
9	9	16	4	Salem	9	10	25	10	Ar.
10	9	20	4	Nittany	10	10	35	10	Ar.
11	9	24	4	Huston	11	10	45	10	Ar.
12	9	28	4	Cliftondale	12	10	55	10	Ar.
13	9	32	4	Kriders s.g.	13	11	05	11	Ar.
14	9	36	4	—	14	11	15	11	Ar.
15	9	40	4	—	15	11	25	11	Ar.
16	9	44	4	—	16	11	35	11	Ar.
17	9	48	4	—	17	11	45	11	Ar.
18	9	52	4	—	18	11	55	11	Ar.
19	9	56	4	—	19	12	05	12	Ar.
20	9	59	4	—	20	12	15	12	Ar.
21	10	03	4	—	21	12	25	12	Ar.
22	10	07	4	—	22	12	35	12	Ar.
23	10	11	4	—	23	12	45	12	Ar.
24	10	15	4	—	24	12	55	12	Ar.
25	10	19	4	—	25	1	05	1	Ar.
26	10	23	4	—	26	1	15	1	Ar.
27	10	27	4	—	27	1	25	1	Ar.
28	10	31	4	—	28	1	35	1	Ar.
29	10	35	4	—	29	1	45	1	Ar.
30	10	39	4	—	30	1	55	1	Ar.
31	10	43	4	—	31	2	05	2	Ar.
32	10	47	4	—	32	2	15	2	Ar.
33	10	51	4	—	33	2	25	2	Ar.
34	10	55	4	—	34	2	35	2	Ar.
35	10	59	4	—	35	2	45	2	Ar.
36	11	03	4	—	36	2	55	2	Ar.
37	11	07	4	—	37	3	05	3	Ar.
38	11	11	4	—	38	3	15	3	Ar.
39	11	15	4	—	39	3	25	3	Ar.
40	11	19	4	—	40	3	35	3	Ar.
41	11	23	4	—	41	3	45	3	Ar.
42	11	27	4	—	42	3	55	3	Ar.
43	11	31	4	—	43	4	05	4	Ar.
44	11	35	4	—	44	4	15	4	Ar.
45	11	39	4	—	45	4	25	4	Ar.
46	11	43	4	—	46	4	35	4	Ar.
47	11	47	4	—	47	4	45	4	Ar.
48	11	51	4	—	48	4	55	4	Ar.
49	11	55	4	—	49	5	05	5	Ar.
50	11	59	4	—	50	5	15	5	Ar.
51	12	03	4	—	51	5	25	5	Ar.
52	12	07	4	—	52	5	35	5	Ar.
53	12	11	4	—	53	5	45	5	Ar.
54	12	15	4	—	54	5	55	5	Ar.
55	12	19	4	—	55	6	05	6	Ar.
56	12	23	4	—	56	6	15	6	Ar.
57	12	27	4	—	57	6	25	6	Ar.
58	12	31	4	—	58	6	35	6	Ar.
59	12	35	4	—	59	6	45	6	Ar.
60	12	39	4	—	60	6	55	6	Ar.
61	12	43	4	—	61	7	05	7	Ar.
62	12	47	4	—	62	7	15	7	Ar.
63	12	51	4	—	63	7	25	7	Ar.
64	12	55	4	—	64	7	35	7	Ar.
65	12	59	4	—	65	7	45	7	Ar.
66	1	03	4	—	66	7	55	7	Ar.
67	1	07	4	—	67	8	05	8	Ar.
68	1	11	4	—	68	8	15	8	Ar.
69	1	15	4	—	69	8	25	8	Ar.
70	1	19	4	—	70	8	35	8	Ar.
71	1	23	4	—	71	8	45	8	Ar.
72	1	27	4	—	72	8	55	8	Ar.
73	1	31	4	—	73	9	05	9	Ar.
74	1	35	4	—	74	9	15	9	Ar.
75	1	39	4	—	75	9	25	9	Ar.
76	1	43	4	—	76	9	35	9	Ar.
77	1	47	4	—	77	9	45	9	Ar.
78	1	51	4	—	78	9	55	9	Ar.
79	1	55	4	—	79	10	05	10	Ar.
80	1	59	4	—	80	10	15	10	Ar.
81	2	03	4	—	81	10	25	10	Ar.
82	2	07	4	—	82	10	35	10	Ar.
83	2	11	4	—	83	10	45	10	Ar.
84	2	15	4	—	84	10	55	10	Ar.
85	2	19	4	—	85	11	05	11	Ar.
86	2	23	4	—	86	11	15	11	Ar.
87	2	27	4	—	87	11	25	11	Ar.
88	2	31	4	—	88	11	35	11	Ar.
89	2	35	4	—	89	11	45	11	Ar.
90	2	39	4	—	90	11	55	11	Ar.
91	2	43	4	—	91	12	05	12	Ar.
92	2	47	4	—	92	12	15	12	Ar.
93	2	51	4	—	93	12	25	12	Ar.
94	2	55	4	—	94	12	35	12	Ar.
95	2	59	4	—	95	12	45	12	Ar.
96	3	03	4	—	96	12	55	12	Ar.
97	3	07	4	—	97	1	05	1	Ar.
98	3	11	4	—	98	1	15	1	Ar.
99	3	15	4	—	99	1	25	1	Ar.
100	3	19	4	—	100	1	35	1	Ar.
101	3	23	4	—	101	1	45	1	Ar.
102	3	27	4	—	102	1	55	1	Ar.
103	3	31	4	—	103	2	05	2	Ar.
104	3	35	4	—	104	2	15	2	Ar.
105	3	39	4	—	105	2	25	2	Ar.
106	3	43	4	—	106	2	35	2	Ar.
107	3	47	4	—	107	2	45	2	Ar.
108	3	51	4	—	108	2	55	2	Ar.
109	3	55	4	—	109	3	05	3	Ar.
110	3	59	4	—	110	3	15	3	Ar.
111	4	03	4	—	111	3	25	3	Ar.
112	4	07	4	—	112	3	35	3	Ar.
113	4	11	4	—	113	3	45	3	Ar.
114	4	15	4	—	114	3	55	3	Ar.
115	4	19	4	—	115	4	05	4	Ar.
116	4	23	4	—	116	4	15	4	Ar.
117	4	27	4	—	117	4	25	4	Ar.
118	4	31	4	—	118	4	35	4	Ar.
119	4	35	4	—	119	4	45	4	Ar.
120	4	39	4	—	120	4	55	4	Ar.
121	4	43	4	—	121	5	05	5	Ar.
122	4	47	4	—	122	5	15	5	Ar.
123	4	51	4	—	123	5	25	5	Ar.
124	4	55	4	—	124	5	35	5	Ar.
125	4	59	4	—	125	5	45	5	Ar.
126	5	03	4	—	126	5	55	5	Ar.
127	5	07	4	—	127	6	05	6	Ar.
128	5	11	4	—	128	6	15	6	Ar.
129	5	15	4	—	129	6	25	6	Ar.
130	5	19	4	—	130	6	35	6	Ar.
131	5	23	4	—	131	6	45	6	Ar.
132	5	27	4	—	132	6	55	6	Ar.
133	5	31	4	—	133	7	05	7	Ar.
134	5	35	4	—	134	7	15	7	Ar.
135	5	39	4	—	135	7	25	7	Ar.
136	5	43	4	—	136	7	35	7	Ar.
137	5	47	4	—	137	7	45	7	Ar.
138	5	51	4	—	138	7	55	7	Ar.
139	5	55	4	—	139	8	05	8	Ar.
140	5	59	4	—	140	8	15	8	Ar.
141	6	03	4	—	141	8	25	8	Ar.
142	6	07	4	—	142	8	35	8	Ar.
143	6	11	4	—	143	8	45	8	Ar.
144	6	15	4	—	144	8	55	8	Ar.
145	6	19	4	—	145	9	05	9	Ar.
146	6	23	4	—	146	9	15	9	Ar.
147	6	27	4	—	147	9	25	9	Ar.
148	6	31	4	—	148	9	35	9	Ar.
149	6	35	4	—	149	9	45	9	Ar.
150	6	39	4	—	150	9	55	9	Ar.
151	6	43	4	—	151	10	05	10	Ar.
152	6	47	4	—	152	10	15	10	Ar.
153	6	51	4	—	153	10	25	10	Ar.
154	6	55	4	—	154	10	35	10	Ar.
155	6	59	4	—	155	10	45	10	Ar.
156	7	03	4	—	156	10	55	10	Ar.
157	7	07	4	—	157	11	05	11	Ar.
158	7	11	4	—	158	11	15	11	Ar.
159	7	15	4	—	159	11	25	11	Ar.
160	7	19	4	—	160	11	35	11	Ar.
161	7	23	4	—	161	11	45	11	Ar.
162	7	27	4	—	162	11	55	11	Ar.
163	7	31	4	—	163	12	05	12	Ar.
164	7	35	4	—	164	12	15	12	Ar.
165	7	39	4	—	165	12	25	12	Ar.
166	7	43	4	—	166	12	35	12	Ar.
167	7	47	4	—	167	12	45	12	Ar.
168	7	51	4	—	168	12	55	12	Ar.
169	7	55	4	—	169	1	05	1	Ar.
170	7	59	4	—	170	1	15	1	Ar.
171	8	03	4	—	171	1	25	1	Ar.
172	8	07	4	—	172	1	35	1	Ar.
173	8	11	4	—	173	1	45	1	Ar.
174	8	15	4	—	174	1	55	1	Ar.
175	8	19	4	—	175	2	05	2	Ar.
176	8	23	4	—	176	2	15	2	Ar.
177</									

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of town.

—Misses Emille and Grace Alexander visited friends in Tyrone last week.

—Gross Yearick and family, of Philadelphia, are visiting among friends in Penns valley.

—Miss Helen Bartholomew has again been elected teacher of the Millheim primary school.

—Miss Grace Lee has gone on a visit to friends at Altoona and expects to remain some time.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Barber, of Milton, arrived yesterday on a visit to relatives at this place.

—Mrs. R. M. Magee and two sons, of Philadelphia, visited at the home of George Emerick, near town last week.

—Miss Martha Moore, of near Philadelphia, is being entertained by her friend, Miss Helen Bartholomew.

—Jesse Miller went to Mill Hall on Tuesday on a visit to his brother, who has been quite ill with consumption.

—Isaac Smith and son Witmer who are clerking in a large store in Altoona, were home a couple days last week.

—Prof. H. F. Bitner, of the Millersville State Normal faculty, spent part of his vacation with the family of J. D. Murray.

—Henry Gettig, of Linden Hall, was one of our callers, having taken a spin down on his bike. He is one of seven brothers.

—Mrs. Margaret Harper and Mrs. Joseph Atlee, of Tyrone, arrived last week on a visit to their many friends in this vicinity.

—Miss Alice Hazlet and sister Martha, of Williamsport, have been the guests of Miss Grace Smith the last two weeks.

—Forest Bible, for three or four years a student at the station here, has received an appointment as clerk in the freight office at Northumberland.

—Mrs. D. W. Reynolds and daughter Miss Edna, of Reedsville, and Miss Beulah Betts, of Philadelphia, were visiting among friends in town yesterday.

—R. J. Seeds, of Williamsport, a member of the 12th Pa. volunteers, located at Camp Alger, spent part of his furlough over the Fourth in Centre Hall.

—Asher Harter, of Rockford, Ill., was east on a short visit to his former home in Millheim, and friends in this place. He returned west again Tuesday morning.

—Prof. George Bible, of the Normal at Stroudsburg, was here on a vacation visit to friends and gave the Reporter a call. He looks as well and pleasant as ever.

—Miss Mary Goodhart arrived here last week and is again making her home with the family of J. S. Dauberman. She had been located in Cleveland, Ohio, since last fall.

—Mrs. Mame Kreamer Solly, of Harrisonburg, Va., arrived last week on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jared Kreamer. She expects to remain several weeks.

—Wallace, a son of station master Wilson, of Altoona, came hither from that city, per bicycle, on a visit to Joshua T. Potter's; he and Harry Potter went on a trip to Watsonstown, to visit friends.

—W. O. Rearick and wife returned home last Friday from a two weeks' visit to Ohio. The greater part of the time they spent with friends in Cleveland, and took in all the attractions of the city.

—S. H. Heckman of Lock Haven, gave our sanctum a pleasant call, and had his label put in good position; he and family were visiting his father-in-law, merchant Harry Kreamer, of our town.

—E. H. Shook, a leading citizen of near Penn Hall, was an agreeable caller and after an interesting chat had his label set into the roll of honest patrons; he mentioned crops being good in that section.

—Clyde Smith, of the 12th Reg., Pa. Vol., stationed at Camp Alger, came home yesterday morning on a short furlough. Clyde is one of the boys who has gone to the front and says he expects soon to see active service.

—John Rishel, eight years a Philadelphia, formerly of this place, was here last week, visiting friends and favored us with a call. His oldest brother, Ward, is also in Philadelphia, in the employ of the Penn'a R.R. John is in the real estate business.

—Miss Agnes Murray and Frank Ross went to Williamsport Tuesday morning to attend the examinations of the State Board of Pharmacy. Each has undergone the necessary course of instruction in pharmaceutical schools along with the required practice, and will successfully pass the rigid examinations for a certificate.

—Mrs. Jane Cameron Harrison, of Lewisburg, with her daughter Miss Nellie and friend, Miss Little, of Pittsburgh, arrived in Centre Hall on Saturday. They were making a tour of our county by carriage, taking in all points of scenic interest. Mrs. Harrison is a close relative of the late Gen. Simon Cameron, who was well known to our oldest residents and frequently made trips through here.

SPRING MILLS.

An Interesting Account of the Fourth Celebration.

Wm. Medara of our village, is at least two feet taller than he was last week—a daughter.

Cherries are selling at two cents per quart; down this way they are remarkably small, and nearly all more or less defective.

Hay pretty much all housed, and farmers report a good crop. They say the weevil has damaged the wheat to some extent. Potatoes are beginning to suffer for want of rain; oats looks well and gives promise of a large yield.

The Democratic nominees for Governor is well received in this community. Elect men to office of sterling worth and eminent abilities like Mr. Jenks, and our state would soon emerge from her present disgraceful and humiliating condition, caused by the vandals of the party of "great moral ideas." They are now very much annoyed at the result of the Altoona convention, and are very free with advice, and say the Democrats should have nominated Judge Gordon, anybody but Jenks. These people have a wonderful capacity for not minding their own business.

D. H. Ruhl our accommodating landlord reports business quite lively; on the Fourth the hotel was crowded from the cellar to the garret. Quite a large number of agents tarried over on account of the celebration, and other travelers arriving put our landlord to his wits end to accommodate all, but he managed to do it anyhow. Some one reported that Davy was obliged to sleep on the wood pile that night, but that's doubtful.

The school board of Gregg township has made the following excellent appointments, all being teachers of ability and capacity. Prof. D. M. Wolf the grammar school at Spring Mills; Mr. Derr intermediate, and Miss Mabel Sankey the primary department. R. U. Bitner at Decker; W. A. Brown Polk Hill; J. A. Wagner Mountain; C. E. Roper Beaver Dam; A. Duck Penn Hall; Miss Mary Guise Cross Roads; John Rearick Toll Gate; G. W. Weaver Farmers Mills, J. B. White Logan; A. J. Hazel Murray, and A. M. Brungart at Hoy.

The Fourth of July was ushered in with the booming of cannon, guns, pistols and a general fusillade of fire crackers. Our village presented a gay and lively scene, and was thronged with visitors from early morn 'til long after midnight. Flags, streamers and the National colors floated from about every building in the village; some of our dwellings were beautifully and artistically decorated, notably the residences of Michael Shires, Dr. F. H. Van Valzah, Titis Gramley and the M. E. parsonage. A very handsome and elaborate display of National colors was also to be seen at the large business establishment of C. P. Long, in fact all of our stores made handsome displays. Both young and old seemed to vie with each other in good humor and patriotism. Music, mirth and the inevitable fire cracker ruled the day and evening.

In the morning we had quite a lively and exciting game of base ball between the "Sniddlefritz" nine and the "Wild cat" club—very much mixed teams of course. The score proves that they were all "expert" players being 16 to 17 in favor of the club. Immediately after noon the fun and sport commenced in earnest. A tub race was the first on the program, the first prize was awarded to Harry Ruhl, the second to Curt Shaeffer; the race was witnessed by a large number of people and created considerable merriment, after which the grand parade was given in the following order, Dr. P. W. Leitze Chief Marshal, Spring Mills band and drum corps, followed by ten of our village beauties, all handsomely attired in white dresses wearing elegant sashes of National colors, bearing openly a large American flag. Next to follow were the storm and war worn veterans J. I. Condo in command. These venerable warriors marched in their old military style with banners unfurled, no doubt reminding each one of all the pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war once so familiar to them. Then followed the K. of G. E., W. P. Alexander Marshal; the Knights presented a fine appearance and were out in good numbers. The Sons of Veterans with G. H. Long in command came next and were largely represented; they presented a fine soldierly appearance. Next in order was quite a large company of lads attired in full trimmed navy blue uniforms, armed with guns, W. B. Krape in command. The lads looked remarkably well, attracting universal attention, and as they marched along with almost military precision were frequently applauded. Then followed citizens, etc. After marching through the village, the parade halted on the creek road a short distance above the iron bridge, to raise the flag. Here a large crowd had collected to witness the ceremony. The young ladies attached the flag to the cable and it was then thrown to the breeze amid vociferous cheering, music and a salute of musketry. When quiet was restored, the young ladies sang the beautiful song "We'll Stand by the Flag," and acquitted themselves admirably. The march was then resumed and proceeded to the beautifully located grounds north of the village selected for the celebration. Here the committee had every arrangement made for the comfort and accommoda-

tion of every body, ample provision had been provided in the way of refreshments, care of horses, etc., nothing was left undone that would conduce to the comfort and convenience of visitors. Previous to the games and contests, Dr. D. M. Wolf delivered a very able and patriotic address, giving quite a history of the American flag, and relating many interesting events connected with it. Prof. Krise, of Centre Hall, also made a few remarks. The games then commenced; the wheelbarrow, potato, bag and pie races were all very amusing and created considerable fun. Earl Bartley, a young man of our village, seems to have been in the zenith of his glory—he won all the prizes. The sham battle was decidedly good and exceedingly well maneuvered, a first rate illustration of grim visaged war. The camp fire conducted by the veterans, their mode of "housekeeping," cooking beans, etc., while on the tented field, proved quite interesting, giving us a fair insight of genuine army life. In the evening Hon. John G. Love, of Bellefonte, delivered a very brilliant and eloquent address, eliciting the closest attention from a large and enthusiastic audience and was frequently interrupted by loud and continued applause. Thomas Harter, of the Gazette, also delivered a brief address, after which the celebration was closed with a large and magnificent display of pyrotechnics; almost continuously the grounds were brilliantly illuminated from rockets, Roman candles, Bengala lights and colored fires, presenting a beautiful and fairy like scene. The sons of Veterans are to be congratulated upon their grand and complete success in everything connected with the celebration. The large number of people congregated in our village were interested at once, and the interest continued to the close; all were evidently pleased and delighted, and unhesitatingly pronounced the celebration a complete success, and unquestionably exceeding all previous efforts in Spring Mills.

LINDEN HALL.

Items of Interest from Our Neighboring Town.

Mrs. Roy Swabb, of Erie, Pa., is domiciled at the home of Geo. Swabb, at this place.

Miss Lula Lonebarger, who has been clerking in Mrs. Keller's general store for several years left for Matrone, Allegheny county, on Wednesday.

The farmers should now be able to get hands enough to get their harvest in as some of the men have been suspended at the wharf, and good men too.

Miss Fredrica Hess, who is attending a Ladies' Seminary at Bethlehem, Pa., is home for the summer vacation, accompanied by one of her friends.

Mrs. Horner and sister Miss Fleisher, of Colyer, spent Wednesday with their sister, Mrs. J. B. Wagner, of this place.

Miss Nagle, of Shamokin, is visiting with her friend Miss Hattie Reitz, at this place.

Lemont.

J. E. Lenker's house is about ready for weather boarding.

There will be a festival held at this place on the 29th and 30th of July. The Central Penna. Telephone Co. is now erecting the poles for the new line.

Robert Moore and family, of Philipsburg, are visiting friends at this place.

John N. Lucas was called to Lock Haven to the burial of his sister.

Sick headache, biliousness, constipation and all liver and stomach troubles can be quickly cured by using those famous little pills known as De Witt's Little Early Risers. They are pleasant to take and never gripe. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

GRAIN MARKET.

New Wheat	70
Eye	50
Corn	35
New Oats	30
Oats	30
Barley	30
Buckwheat	30

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	12
Eggs	10
Lard	5
Shoulder	7
Ham	10
Tallow	8
New Potatoes	75
Slides	5

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Chicago, July 13.
Wheat, cash, 68.
Corn, cash, 32.
Oats, cash, 23.
Philadelphia, July 13.
Wheat, July, 81.
Corn, No. 2, mixed, July, 35.
Oats, No. 2, mixed, 30.
Butter, fancy, creamery, 17½c; do. prints, 19c.
Eggs, fresh, 14c.
East Liberty, Live Stock:
Cattle, extra, 4.85; prime, 4.70; common, 3.80a4.00.
Hogs, common to fair, 3.85; pigs, as to quality, 3.70a4.00; roughs, 2.50a3.50.
Sheep, choice, 4.60; common, 3.50a4.00; yearlings, 4.00a4.85; spring lambs 5.00a5.75.
Veal calves, 5.50a6.00.

The Chief Burgess of Milesburg, Pa., says De Witt's Little Early Risers are the best pills he ever used in his family during forty years of housekeeping. They cure constipation, sick headache and stomach and liver troubles. Small in size but great in results. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

Faubles' Big Reduction Sale

OF ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

NOW IN FORCE.

You cannot afford to miss it. Everything in our establishment will be sold regardless of cost.

Backward Season Big Stock.....

...And need of room for Fall Goods forces us to offer this stock at the greatest sacrifice ever known for good goods.

THIS SALE POSITIVELY MEANS AN ACTUAL SAVING OF MANY DOLLARS TO CENTRE COUNTY CLOTHING BUYERS.

FAUBLES, Men's Outfitters, - BELLEFONTE.

A Contest Inaugurated by Montgomery & Co., Clothiers.

Get in the Push and Win a Fine Suit or Overcoat.

A \$10.00 Suit of Clothing or an Overcoat. A prize worth working for. Open to the farmers of the entire Centre county. NO FARMER BARRED. Every farmer invited to enter. This suit and overcoat will be awarded

To the Farmer Who Shall Grow the Largest Pumpkin!

A FEW INTERESTING CONDITIONS.

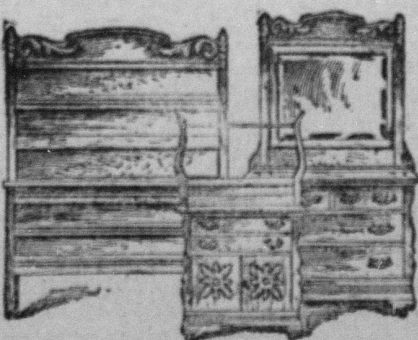
- Contest to be decided October 15th.
- Persons wishing to compete must register before July 25th at our store, or by card to us.
- To submit the weighing and judging to an impartial committee at the time of decision, October 15th.
- The first prize will be the choice of a suit of clothing or an overcoat which sells for \$10.00. A second prize—a suit of clothing or an overcoat which sells for \$5.00. Winners to take their choice.

No charge for registration. No loss of any kind to competitors. This is no joke nor a lottery, but a bona-fide business offer. Any needed information gladly furnished at our store.

Montgomery & Co.,

Progressive Clothiers. - BELLEFONTE.

For the Next Sixty Days A Nice Suit, \$10.49



This Beautiful Suit.

Only	\$12.49
A Good Couch	\$7.65
A Nice Side Board	6.28
Good Bedstead	2.75
Fine Mattress	3.00

Other Furniture just as low. Call and see us.

JOHN SMITH & BRO, Spring Mills.



TROOPS TO THE FRONT!

My Shoes are always to the front in style, workmanship, and durability. The man who is a fighter in life's battle, as well as the butterfly of fashion, can have correct and comfortable feet by wearing my seasonable Shoes for Men, Women and Children. The height of style and excellence. Made in all up-to-date shapes in Calf, Patent Leather, and Tan—Lace, Button or Congress. Bicycle Shoes in all styles. 'Tis a feat to fit feet.

CHAS. A. KRAPE, SPRING MILLS, PA.

ATTORNEYS.

IRVING S. TAYLOR, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. No. 24 Temple Court. All manner of legal business promptly attended to. aug26

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office directly opposite the Court House. aug 26

HA C. MITCHELL, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office, Room No. 10, Orider's Exchange. aug 26

JOHN KLINE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office on second floor of Furst's building, g. south of Court House. Can be consulted in German and English. aug 27

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. J. ORVIS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Orider's Exchange building on second floor. aug 29

DAVID F. FORTNEY, W. Harrison Walker, FORTNEY & WALKER, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north of Court House. ' jan27

CLEMANT DALE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. jan27

W. G. RUNKLE, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. All kinds of legal business attended to promptly. Special attention given to collections. Office, 2d floor Orider Exchange ge.

J. L. SPANGLER, C. F. HEWES, SPANGLER & HEWES, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention to collections. Practice in all the courts. Consultation in German and English. jan27

S. D. GETTIG, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Collections and all legal business attended to promptly. Consultations German and English, Office in Exchange Building.

N. B. SPANGLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Practices in all the courts. Consultation in English and German. Office, Orider Exchange Building. nov193

BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., BELLEFONTE, PA. Receive deposits. Discount notes. jan22 J. D. STUBERT, Cashier

HOTELS.

HAAG HOTEL, Daniel C. Keller, Proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. This house has been newly furnished throughout. An excellent stable in connection with the house. Rates very reasonable. Parties attending court and making an extended stay in Bellefonte an extra discount will be made. The table is provided with everything in season.

IRVIN HOUSE, S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor, LOCK HAVEN, PA. Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor. jan22

BUSH HOUSE, W. L. Daggett, Proprietor, BELLEFONTE, PA. Special attention given to country trade. apr96

NEW GARMAN HOUSE, Opposite Court House, BELLEFONTE, PA. New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL, D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor, SPRING MILLS, PA. Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA. Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL, Wm. H. Runkle, Manager. Newly equipped, bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier locality. Central for fishing and hunting. may67

New Spring Goods.

We ask all our friends to come and see them, for they just arrived from Eastern cities.

All the Latest Styles, Cheaper Than Ever.

A full line of Shoes to fit anyone's feet.
Gent's Dress Shirts, newest style.
Ladies' Shirt Waists—just lovely and cheap.
Boy's Suits from \$1.15 up to nice Dress Suits.
Ties of every description.
Before buying elsewhere, come and see us and save money.

H. F. ROSSMAN, Spring Mills, Pa.

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Our Office is Opposite U. S. PATENT OFFICE, and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with copy of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OFF. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

A PROCLAMATION.

People Called Upon to Give Thanks for Victories and Pray for Peace.

President McKinley issued the following proclamation to the American people:

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

At this time, when to the fresh remembrance of the unprecedented success which attended the operations of the United States fleet in the Bay of Manila on the first of May last, are added the tidings of the no less glorious achievements of the naval and military arms of our beloved country at Santiago de Cuba, it is fitting that we should pause, and, staying the feeling of exultation that too naturally attends great deeds wrought by our countrymen in our country's cause, should reverently bow before the throne of divine grace and give devout praise to God, who holdeth the nation in the hollow of His hands and worketh upon them the marvels of His high will, and who has thus far vouchsafed to us the light of His face and led our brave soldiers and seamen to victory.

I therefore ask the people of the United States, upon next assembling for divine worship in their respective places of meeting, to offer thanksgiving to Almighty God, who, in His inscrutable ways, now leading our hosts upon the waters to unscathed triumph, now guiding them in a strange land through the dread shadows of death to success, even though at a fearful cost, now bearing them without accident or loss to far distant climes, has watched over our cause and brought nearer the success of the right and the attainment of just and honorable peace.

With the nation's thanks let there be mingled the nation's prayers that our gallant sons may be shielded from harm alike on the battle-field and in the clash of fleets, and be spared the scourge of suffering and disease while they are striving to uphold their country's honor; and I withal let the nation's heart be stilled with holy awe at the thought of the noble men who perished as heroes die, and be filled with compassionate sympathy for all those who suffer bereavement or endure sickness, wounds, and bonds by reason of the awful struggle. And above all let us pray with earnest fervor that He, the dispenser of all good, may speedily remove from us the untold afflictions of war and bring to our dear land the blessings of restored peace, and to all the domain now ravaged by the cruel strife the priceless boon of security and tranquility.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Executive Mansion, Washington July 6, 1898.

WONDERFUL NAVAL VICTORY.

Sampson, in an Official Dispatch, Says the Whole Fleet is Destroyed.

A Washington special says: The Secretary of the Navy has received the following report from Admiral Sampson:

Siboney, July 3.

The fleet under my command offers the nation as a Fourth of July present the destruction of the whole of Cervera's fleet. No one escaped. The fleet attempted to escape at 8.30 A. M., and at 2 P. M. the last of the ships, the Cristobal Colon, had run ashore six miles west of Santiago and set down her colors.

The Infanta Maria, Teresa, Oquendo and Vizcaya were forced ashore, burned and blown up within twenty miles of Santiago. The Furor and Pluton were destroyed within four miles of the port. Our loss—one killed and two wounded.

The enemy's loss is probably several hundred from gun fire, explosions and drowning. We have about 1,300 prisoners, including Admiral Cervera. Two men killed were George H. Ellis, chief yeoman of the Brooklyn.

SAMPSON.

The following message was sent to Admiral Sampson by the President:

To Admiral Sampson, Playa del Este:

You have the gratitude and the congratulations of the American people. Convey to your noble officers and crew, through whose valor our honors have been added to American history, the grateful thanks and appreciation of the nation.

WM. McKINLEY.

The Navy Department posted late Monday the appended translation of a cipher cablegram received from Commander Watson. It is similar to that received from Admiral Sampson, but contains the additional statements that 350 Spaniards were killed or drowned, 160 wounded and more than 1,600 captured. Commander Watson's dispatch follows:

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 3.

To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

At 9.30 A. M. to-day the Spanish squadron seven in all, including one gunboat, came out of Santiago in column and was destroyed within an hour, except the Cristobal Colon, which was chased forty-five miles to the westward by the commanded-in-chief, Brooklyn, Oregon and Texas, surrendering to the Brooklyn, but being beached to prevent sinking.

None of our officers or men were injured except on board the Brooklyn, where Chief Yeoman Ellis was killed and one man was wounded. Admiral Cervera, all his commanding officers, except of the Oquendo, about 70 other officers and 1,600 men are prisoners. About 350 were killed or drowned and 160 wounded. Although not in such great numbers, the living are prisoners of the Americans.

WATSON.

The War Department has received the following cablegram from General Shafter:

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 4.

When the news of the disaster to the Spanish fleet reached the front the regimental band that had managed to keep its instruments on the line played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Tara'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-Night." Men were cheering from one end of the line to the other. Officers and men without even shelter tents have been cooking for five days in the afternoon rains, but all are happy.

SHAFTER.

A TRUCK.

Shafter Allowed Time to Remove Women and Children From Santiago.

A Washington special says: The War Department has made public the following official dispatch from General Shafter, which includes a report of a number of dispatches sent or received by him in regard to the surrender of Santiago:

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 4.

Hon. R. A. Alger, Secretary of War, Washington:

The following is my demand for the surrender of the city of Santiago:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, NEAR SAN JUAN, July 3.

To the Commanding General of the Spanish Forces, Santiago:

I shall be obliged, unless you surrender, to shell Santiago de Cuba. Please inform the citizens of foreign countries and all women and children that they should leave the city before 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. R. SHAFTER.

Major-General, U. S. A.

Following is the Spanish reply, which Colonel Dorst has just returned at 6.30 P. M.:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, 2 P. M., July 3. His Excellency the General Commanding Forces of United States, San Juan River. Sir: I have the honor to reply to your communication of today, written at 8.30 A.

MID-PACIFIC COLONY.

Annexation of Hawaii Islands is Accomplished—Hawaii Already Acted.

A Washington special says: The opposition to the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands has surrendered, and by a vote of 42 to 21 the Senate passed the Newlands resolution as it was received from the House. Several amendments were voted upon and rejected. It was apparent from the beginning of the contest that there was a very decided majority in the Senate favorable to the annexation, and the only hope of its opponents was to prevent action at this session. It was the belief of the opposition that if the matter could be postponed until next winter, there would be a very marked change in public sentiment, which would be manifested in the Congressional elections.

The vote in the House, which was so overwhelmingly in favor of annexation, and the enthusiasm created by the events of the war with Spain, had much to do with weakening the opposition and preventing them from maintaining a force sufficient to overcome the plans of the annexationists. For a vote before the dissolution of Congress.

The end came in a somewhat precipitate manner. There was no expectation on either side that a vote would be reached this week. A number of opposition Senators were expected to make speeches, and these, it was thought, would carry the contest into the middle of next week.

The hot spell that has just terminated seriously interfered with a continuance of the debate, and as it was apparent the advocates of annexation were able to maintain the presence of a quorum, and were determined to hold the Congress in session until a vote could be had, after a brief consultation among the leaders of the opposition, the contest was abandoned.

The Hawaiian Government has already acted in the matter, having taken the initiative in the manner provided by its constitution and ceded absolutely all rights and sovereignty to the United States.

The act of Congress accepts and ratifies and confirms this cession, and declares the islands a part of the territory of the United States. It declares that until Congress shall provide for the government of the islands the authority lodged in the present officials of Hawaii shall be exercised by a commission of five persons to be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate. Existing treaties with foreign nations are to cease forthwith, and will be replaced by treaties between the United States and foreign nations.

Municipal legislation not inconsistent with the treaty of annexation and the Constitution of the United States will remain in force until otherwise determined by Congress. The existing Customs laws of the islands are to remain unchanged until legislation shall be enacted by Congress.

The public debt of Hawaii existing at this time is assumed by the United States, but the liability is limited to \$4,000,000. Further immigration of Chinese persons into the islands is prohibited except upon conditions allowed by the laws of the United States, and Chinese are not to be permitted to enter the United States by reason of anything contained in the treaty of annexation. The five Commissioners to be appointed by the President, two of whom must be residents of Hawaii, are to recommend to Congress such legislation concerning the islands as they shall deem necessary and proper.

The sum of one hundred thousand dollars is appropriated to carry into effect the joint resolution, which is to be expended under the direction of the President. No compensation is prescribed for the Commissioners. They will undoubtedly be paid from the general appropriation made for carrying the act into effect, the amount of compensation being discretionary with the President.

GEN. MILES DEPARTS.

He Leaves Washington to Embark at Charleston for Santiago.

A Washington special says: General Miles is to take the active conduct of the military operations at Santiago in direct charge, and left Thursday evening for Charleston, where he will board the Harvard or Yale with troops for the relief of General Shafter. He goes against the wishes of the Secretary of War, but he has insisted on being at the front and his views have been approved by the President.

There is not the best of feeling prevailing between the head of the War Department and the head of the army, and for several days things have not been smoothly conducted, owing to differences of opinion between the two as to the better course of procedure. General Miles was never in favor of making the attack on Santiago with fewer than 25,000 men, while Secretary Alger and some advisers were confident that the force under General Shafter was adequate to take the city. The commanding general further insisted on more artillery being sent with the army, but the command got away without being properly prepared.

TO ROUND UP "WASPS."

Navy Preparing to Hunt This Species of Spain's Warships.

The Navy Department is preparing for a grand hunt throughout the West Indies. There are a number of Spanish warcraft left, known as "wasps," scattered through coves on the Cuban coast, and lying in obscure little harbors in the West Indian islands. These are to be hunted down and captured or destroyed, and the movement is to begin immediately, for until the Gulf and Caribbean Sea have been cleared of these little craft no troop transports can be said to be entirely safe while passing between the United States and Cuba, and the navy is put to the necessity of sending formidable convoys along with the troops.

Many of the little boats have been spotted already through the agency of the State Department, and the others will be located soon by the aid of swift little torpedo-boats and auxiliary craft. It was with this object in view that the recently constructed torpedo-boats Gwynn, Morris and others were ordered from the North to Florida waters.

SPANISH PRISONERS MUTINY.

It Requires a Volley From the Marines to Bring Them to Their Senses.

Four hundred Spanish prisoners confined at Port Antonio on the Harvard mutinied. When the outbreak occurred the marines were at once ordered to quell it, and, all other means failing, the order to fire was given.

The result was deadly, six of the mutineers being killed and twelve more wounded. What caused the mutiny is unknown, but it is suspected that in some way the news of the battle outside Santiago harbor and the capture of Admiral Cervera stirred the men to such a pitch of excitement that they could not restrain themselves.

The prompt action taken to suppress the disorder quickly restored quiet, and there are no signs of further trouble. The wounded are reported doing well. The State of Texas is taking on twenty tons of ice at Kingston.

THE WARD ROOM CATERER.

One Feature of Life in the Navy That is Distasteful.

If there is any one feature of life aboard ship that a ward room officer of the navy particularly dislikes, it is his election as caterer of the ward room mess. All of the ward room officers have to take their turn at this job. When the catering of an officer proves especially satisfactory to his messmates, he is often elected over and over again, to his deep disgust. His frequent re-election, however, does not serve to make him remiss in his duty to the mess, in order that he may be displaced as caterer. This would be too obvious, and would cause criticism. The ward room caterer does all of the buying for the mess through the ward room steward, who is an enlisted man. Some ward room officers are eminently successful as caterers, and others make a very bad fist of it. It is a principle among ward room officers to ridicule the mess caterer and pour contumely upon his efforts, no matter how successful he may be, and the caterer is always the butt of all hands at meal times. Everything that he sets before his messmates is pronounced villainous, and he is made as unhappy as possible, even though he knows the officers of the mess are only gulling him. At the end of the month, the expenses of the mess are divided up among all of the officers of the mess, each paying his portion.

Lieutenant Victor Blue, the navy young officer who recently performed the feat of getting a good view of the Spanish fleet in Santiago harbor by making a daring detour of seventy-five miles or so on Cuban soil, was attached to the Bennington, which was lying in Honolulu harbor, about three years ago. He was then an ensign, and he had not up to that time been a ward room caterer. So he was unanimously elected almost as soon as he was attached to the Bennington. Lieutenant Blue is a giant of a young man, and exceedingly good natured. But he made a sad hash of the caterer's job. He got his accounts all mixed up for a week, and he had to pay a lot of seigniorage out of his own pocket.

The meals he placed before his messmates were satisfactory enough, but the caterer's job was on Lieutenant Blue a great deal. He figured on how to get his conge. When a new caterer is elected it is the custom of the ward officers to weigh themselves every day, in a spirit of fun, in order to weigh the caterer, and to make it appear by their solemnly averred loss of weight, that they are being half starved. Lieutenant Blue went down to the engine room one day, after he had been worried over the caterer's job for a week or so, and dug out a big drop-scales. He tinkered with it for a while. Then he rigged a ho-sun's chair to it, carried it aft, and suggested to the officers that when they wanted to weigh themselves thereafter they use those scales of his. The officers didn't suspect anything, and after dinner the same day several of them weighed themselves. They had all lost a pound since the day before. They said the scales were wrong and Lieutenant Blue admitted that perhaps they were. They all weighed again the next day. Each of them had lost another pound, and they began to feel of their waistbands wondering. All of the officers of the Bennington's ward room went on losing flesh, according to Lieutenant Blue's scales, for ten days or so. Then a meeting of the ward room officers was called, and Lieutenant Blue was dropped as caterer, as being "incompetent" and "no-account anyhow." Lieutenant Blue didn't have to serve as caterer for the rest of that cruise, and he wore a smile of deep content every time he looked at a weighing apparatus.

A Monkey Cyclist.

There is a very popular monkey in the Zoological Gardens of the Prater at Venice just now, and she is very much admired. "Miss Maja," has an exquisite bicycle which she rides to perfection, imitating to a nicety all the movements of cyclists. She jumps into the saddle without touching the pedals, kisses her hand to everybody while she waits for the signal, then flies off at a splendid pace. From the wheel she jumps on a trapeze and then on the wheel again before it can fall. When she has shown all her arts and graces she claps her hands, calling up on the public to applaud. She thanks prettily for applause by bowing and putting her hand to her heart. The monkey has not been trained at all—only made to look on while men and women cycled. She has taught herself everything without any one's help. When money is given to her she runs to her nurse, takes her purse and puts it in. It has been proposed to let her have one of the many cycling medals distributed in Vienna, but the societies refuse to give it to her.—London News.

Philadelphia Dog Ambulance.

An ambulance built especially for dogs and small animals, and the only one of its kind in the world, has just been put in use in the veterinary department of the University of Pennsylvania. The exterior of the palace car dog wagon is decorated with a vignette of a grand-looking St. Bernard and the inside is covered with removable antiseptic pads to guard against contagious diseases.

In order to avoid belligerent encounters between the injured four-footed patients of this traveling hospital it has been provided with movable slides so that the interior can be divided into various sized compartments. It contains also cages attached to the top and sides for pet birds and poultry. The plans for the ambulance were drawn by Dr. John W. Adams and they called

for the best of material and the springs provided reduce all jarrings to a minimum.—New York Mail and Express.

Snakes Pick Hops.

Hop picking is one of the principal industries of the Deer Lick bottom district in Indiana, and gives employment to several hundred persons each year. In 1896 the employers had considerable trouble with the pickers over the question of wages. The pickers wished to be paid by the hour, but the hop growers wished to maintain the present scale by the piece. The matter as a general proposition is still unsettled except by one hop grower, Jacob Presley, on Deer Lick bottoms. He did not hire any pickers at all this year, and yet his hops are all picked and cured. The story is a curious one, and begins in 1895, when Mr. Presley first noticed two yellow snakes in his hop field. His first impulse was to kill them, but their actions were so odd that he stopped to watch them. The snakes would climb the hop poles and pick every blossom, throwing them upon the ground. Then they would extract a certain amount of hop from the stalk and pass on to the next one. This set Mr. Presley to thinking if the snakes could not be utilized instead of men and women.

In the spring of 1896 he found a nest of thirteen yellow snakes down by the creek, and, capturing them alive, he took them home. In the fall he tried them, and with such success that he determined to use them this year. Accordingly he hired no hands, to the great surprise of his neighbors. Instead he turned the snakes loose, putting 150 baskets on the ground to catch the hops as they fell. The experiment was a great success.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The First Public Library.

Libraries instituted for research in all branches of knowledge existed in remote antiquity. According to Prof. Sayce, such a one was founded by Sargon I, the Semitic ruler of Akkad, about 3800 B. C. Here was deposited the great work of Babylonian astronomy, the "Observations of Bel," and the name of the keeper of this library has been handed down to us on his seal.

Similar libraries were founded in the chief cities of Babylon, the contents of which—either the original works or copies of translations of them—were drawn upon to enrich the famous Assyrian library of Nineveh, founded, it is stated, by Assurbanipal (Sardanapalus) from political motives. That it was a public library is indicated by a remark of the king at the end of a treatise—"I have placed it in my palace for the instruction of my subjects."

According to a writer on the subject, the volumes were all numbered, and any one who wished to consult a book wrote the number of it on a ticket and handed it to the keeper. The library founded at Athens by Pisistratus about the year 540 B. C. is often stated to be the first that was opened to the public. The more famous Alexandrian library takes the next place in point of time.—New York World.

Quick Wit Saves from Failure.

The faculty of keeping one's head in an emergency is not too common. A young Philadelphia elocutionist has it to perfection, and a few days ago it nearly saved her from an embarrassing situation. She was reciting professionally, and her work had called forth wild applause. She was warm and tired, however, and when just a few lines into an encore number, she knew that a certain place her memory would fail her, and that she would stumble and fall. Her wit answered quickly. Before coming to the breaking point, she suddenly stopped and addressed her auditors. "I see by your faces that many of you have heard this piece before. I do not like to repeat, so, with your permission, I will try another number." Some magnanimous persons answered: "No, no. Go ahead." But the young lady was obdurate, and the people of that audience now consider her the queerest of all elocutionists.—Philadelphia Record.

Character in Your Laugh.

The character of a man's laughter depends to a great extent upon his education and environment, and though these may do a great deal to improve, or at least affect his manners, it is doubtful whether the actual character of a man is changed by them. For example, no amount of education will make the mean man generous, the dull man witty, the heavy and phlegmatic quick and nervous, nor the rollicking, happy-go-lucky man quiet, firm and steady, and yet education will affect the style of his laugh to an enormous extent.

One hears ten times as much laughter from the kitchen at night than in the room where the family sits, but one certainly is not justified in deducing from that fact that domestic servants are more "genuine and open as the day."

The Rattleweed Plant.

The rattleweed or rattlebox, is a hairy annual plant from three to eighteen inches high, having small yellow flowers. It bears seed pods about an inch in length and they make very cunning little rattles, when the seeds in them have become detached after ripening. The rattlebox is native in low, sandy soils all over the eastern part of the United States. The poisonous constituent is unknown, but it resides both in the leaves and seeds. Animals that eat the seeds and leaves suffer from a general decline of vigor.—New York Sun.

Agriculturists in Peru and Chile are paying especial attention to the growing of cotton.

OF THE NAVY.

How the Finances of Officers and Men Are Looked After.

When one takes into consideration the intelligence, the technical training and the other demands made upon them by their profession, the officers and men who handle our warships are poorly paid as compared with those who follow similarly exacting duties on shore.

An officer's pay varies not only according to his rank, but according to the nature of his duty. His highest pay is while at sea, his lowest while on leave or "waiting orders." The following gives the officers' pay per annum:

Rear admirals, \$4,000 to \$6,000; commodores, \$3,000 to \$5,000; captains, \$2,800 to \$4,500; commanders, \$2,300 to \$3,500; lieutenant commanders, \$2,000 to \$3,000; lieutenants, \$1,600 to \$2,600; lieutenant junior grade, \$1,200 to \$2,000; ensigns, \$800 to \$1,400; naval cadets, \$500 to \$950.

Contrary to the general popular notion, naval officers clothe and feed themselves. They also house themselves, except when on board ship or when stationed at a navy yard where quarters are provided. True, they are allowed while at sea the munificent sum of 30 cents per diem for their rations.

Furthermore, officers of the American navy have to pay out of their own pockets for the entertainment, not only of their own personal friends, but of officials, the guests of the nation.

The pay of the enlisted men varies from \$9 per month, received by a third class apprentice, to \$70 a month, which is the compensation of a chief machinist. An "ordinary seaman" receives \$10, a "seaman" \$24, and a "landman" who is an unskilled recruit, \$16 per month. Men in the artificer class, such as blacksmiths, electricians, boiler makers, etc., get from \$35 to \$50 per month. All enlisted men, like the officers, receive their 30 cents per diem for rations. Furthermore, there is an increase in pay for each re-enlistment.

One important fact, conducing to efficiency, taken by the Navy Department during the last year, was the elevating of the status of gun captains, who are now specially rated as such, with pay ranging from \$35 to \$50 per month. Formerly the gun captain was chosen simply by reason of his rank on shipboard; that is, no man could be a gun captain, however good his marksmanship, unless he held some petty officer, such as boatswain's mate, coxswain or something of the sort. Now the gun captain is the best shooter and manipulator of the weapon in the latter's crew, regardless of his standing otherwise on board, and he receives extra pay for his qualities.

The Torpedo in War.

One of the conspicuous elements of the torpedo's value is the fear which its use excites. The fact that its location is secret and its attack well-nigh irresistible, gives it a power of intimidation out of all proportion to its actual potency, and makes fleets unwilling to face it. It caused terror and demoralization at the battle of Lissa, and later, in the Franco-German war of 1871, the French fleet was actually frightened out of Prussian ports by the rumor and belief that numerous torpedoes had been planted for their reception. A striking instance of the effectiveness of the torpedo is found in the sinking of the Blanco Encalada in Chile from injuries thus inflicted during the revolution of 1891. The whole of President Balmaceda's fleet present had joined the insurgents, when suddenly his two swift torpedo vessels, the Lynch and Condell, arrived at Valparaiso. They were armed with two 14-pounder guns and four torpedo tubes. They immediately attacked the Blanco Encalado, and the ironclad was taken completely by surprise. She had no protective net out, and no guard boats were patrolling, while a portion of the crew was on shore. After two or three futile attempts the Lynch approached the Encalada within fifty yards and discharged a torpedo, which struck the ironclad abreast the engine room. The explosion was tremendous. Many were killed, and the ship keeled over and sank in five minutes. The torpedo used carried fifty pounds of gun cotton. Neither of the attacking boats were injured, and this fact and the demonstration that such a charge of gun cotton striking a vessel in a vital part is irresistible, combined to give to the torpedo a prominence in naval equipment and warfare which it had not before possessed.—Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

A Wonderful Clock.

In one of the town halls in a Japanese treaty port there is a remarkable time-piece. It is contained in a handsome frame, three feet wide and five feet long. It represents a noontday landscape, very cleverly carried out. In the foreground, plum and cherry trees appear in bloom, while in the rear a hill is to be seen, from which flows a pretty cascade, imitated in crystal. From this cascade flows a tiny stream, which winds its way between rocks and islands and finally loses itself in a stretch of woodland. In a miniature sky a golden sun turns on a silver wire, striking the hours on a silver gong as it passes. Each hour is marked by a creeping tortoise. A bird of rich plumage warbles at the close of the hour, and, as the warbling ceases, a mouse suddenly makes its appearance, and, scampering over the hill to the garden, is soon lost to view. Altogether it is certainly a wonderful piece of mechanism.—San Francisco Chronicle.

A Big Gold Nugget.

Big gold nuggets are extremely rare. The biggest on record was found in Australia in 1852, and weighed upwards of 225 pounds, and was worth \$55,000.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. July 14.

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Butterick's Delinquent, Glass of Fashion, Pattern Sheets and Patterns for August, now ready.

Busts of Dewey, Sampson, Schley, in terraline, by a noted artist. Price 35c. each. A fine ornament for mantel or desk.

Seasonable goods, Mason's Fruit Jars, new make, perfect, price to U less than manufacturer will sell 'em to me. Best Jar Gums, Aluminum Lids, fit any Mason Jar. Fly Screens, 10c. Harper Fly Traps.

New "Iron Clad" Enameled Ware, copper trimmed. Big improvement in this useful kitchen ware.

"Gold Medal" Black Dress Goods, not to be had elsewhere in Centre county. If U need a good black dress, it will pay U to come 25 miles for it.

G. R. Spigelmyer.

The Spanish Fleet

Has gone down and

so have our Summer

Dress Goods. The

lot on the centre ta-

ble at 6c. are won-

ders at the price.

Gents' Dress Straw

Hats are yours for 25

per cent. under price.

Wolf & Crawford.

Weather Forecast.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 12 to 16, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 17, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 18, great central valleys 19 to 21, eastern states 22.

A warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 17, great central valleys 19, eastern states 21. A cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 20, great central valleys 22, eastern states 24.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m., July 25, will average about normal in the northern and Pacific slope states and below normal in the southern states. Rainfall for the same period will be below in the northern and about normal in the southern states.

The hottest part of July in the northern states will cross the continent from west to east from 11 to 16, and will be followed by a cool wave from 17 to 22. My temperature forecasts for the first week in June were not good, but for the last 23 days they were almost perfect.

To correctly forecast the rainfall of the arid districts adjacent to the Rocky mountains is one of the most difficult features in meteorology. Thousands of people in those districts will testify to the wonderful accuracy of my rainfall forecasts for the crop season of this year.

A Peculiar Claim.

A singular case has just been decided in the courts at Scranton, according to the Tribune of that city. L. B. Thompson brought suit against Mrs. Joseph Mott, alleging that the latter employed him to take her husband home whenever he became intoxicated for which services Thompson was to receive five dollars for each time. He claimed to have escorted Mott home on eight occasions and was only paid five dollars. The court allowed him his full claim.

Reader for Senator.

Wilbur F. Reeder, of Bellefonte, announces himself a candidate for the Republican nomination for state senator in this district.

Thousands of persons have been cured of piles by using De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. It heals promptly and cures eczema and all skin diseases. It gives immediate relief. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

HARVEST-HOME PICNIC.

Shall We Have a Farmers' Institute Harvest Home and Picnic All In One, at Centre Hall?

At the annual meeting of the County Board of Institute Managers, it was suggested that a one-day Summer Institute be held this year, similar to the one held at Pinegrove Mills a few years ago. It was also suggested that Centre Hall would be a proper place for it.

Acting upon these suggestions the farmers of the neighborhood, and all others interested, are invited to meet at Reesman's office, at 7:30 on Tuesday evening, 19th, inst., to make arrangements for such a Farmers' Institute, Harvest Home and Basket Picnic combined. A very small sum of money saved from the regular Institute appropriations in the past two or three years, is yet in my hands and will be used in aid of this Institute. I will be present at the meeting for arrangements and give such needed information as I can.

JOHN A. WOODWARD, Chairman County Institute Managers.

We take pleasure in urging farmers and all others to second the above movement for a day of recreation and intellectual benefit. All in the county, who can do so, heartily join in for a good social time when the date is fixed for so agreeable a coming-together—a day of kindly greeting, good eating, profitable talks and sweet music, and all free. We would especially urge the citizens of this vicinity to attend the preliminary meeting, Tuesday evening, and assist in perfecting such arrangements as will ensure the success of the picnic.

Bellefonte Soldier Dead.

Frank H. Taylor, regimental bugler of the Fifth Pennsylvania regiment, and a member of Company B, that went out from Bellefonte in April, died at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, on morning of 8th, of typhoid fever. He had been sick two weeks. His death has cast a gloom over Bellefonte as he was one of the most popular young men of the town.

He was buried at Bellefonte on Sunday, with military honors. After services in the Presbyterian church, conducted by Rev. Dr. Lowrie, the local fire companies and the G. A. R. escorted the remains to the Union cemetery. Here three volleys were fired over the grave and "taps" sounded.

Barn Burned.

The large barn on the farm of the John Curtin estate, about two miles east of Milesburg, was destroyed by fire on Thursday evening, 7, about 6 o'clock. The farm had just been rented this spring by John Peace, who occupied it, having just purchased all his farm implements at public sale. He lost all his hay, a good portion of his grain, along with one valuable bull, a colt, several hogs, harness and other articles which were burned.

The loss on the barn is \$500, covered by insurance. But its contents, owned by Mr. Peace, were not insured, and his loss is \$700. The fire started in a straw stack beside the barn, and it is supposed to have caught from a pipe or lighted cigar.

Improvements.

The Grangers have a gang of carpenters at work on their new hall. The building will be a frame one faced with brick.

George Benner, the Star store man, has staked off ground for a new dwelling house near his store building. He has lumber on the ground and will erect it before fall.

John Martz is finishing the foundation of his new dwelling and expects to have it completed before winter sets in.

Church Re-opening.

The United Evangelical church in Centre Hall, will be re-opened, July 17, 1898. Bishop R. Dubbs, D. D., LL. D., of Chicago, will be present to preach morning and evening; also, will preach at Lemont, July 18, at 7:30 and at Tusseyville, July 19, at 7:30. All are cordially invited.

A. STAPLETON, P. E. W. W. Rhoads, Pastor.

Rise in Twine.

Many of our farmers were caught in the heavy rise in binder twine. The war doubled the price on this article necessary in modern farming. Some contracted during the winter at six cents, while now it is quoted at twelve cents and above. There will not be any kick though if war time prices are received for wheat.

Penns Valley Again.

At the Democratic county convention held in Freeport, Ill., a short time ago, Cyrus Grove, a son of John Grove of near Spring Mills, was nominated for county superintendent of schools. Mr. Grove is one of the rising young men of Stephenson county. His nomination was made by acclamation.

No Services.

There will be no services in the Presbyterian church at Centre Hall next Sabbath, on account of the re-dedication of the United Evangelical church. Services at Spring Mills at 2:30 p. m.

Win your battles against disease by acting promptly. One Minute Cough Cure produces immediate results. When taken early it prevents consumption. And in later stages it furnishes prompt relief. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

Sudden Death of Dr. Burd, of Snowshoe.

About 6:30 o'clock Friday morning the dead body of Dr. Edward J. Burd, of Snowshoe, was found lying along the road side near that place. The cause of death is supposed to have been heart disease.

He had been called to see a patient a distance from Snowshoe and used a railroad truck for part of the way the evening before, which he left at the point nearest his patient and proceeded thence afoot, and it was between the latter points where his body was found.

The doctor was a son of John Burd, of Rebersburg, dec'd. Dr. Burd enjoyed a large practice, and was 32 years of age. His remains reached Rebersburg on Friday evening for burial in the cemetery of that place.

He was married, his wife being a daughter of Thaddeus Stover.

Tarred and Feathered at Mill Hall.

While Rev. Mr. Pomeroy was making a speech at a flag-raising one evening a short time ago, at Mill Hall, David Williams leaned out of the hotel window, called the speaker a liar and yelled "hurrah for Spain." Instantly the crowd was in an uproar and started to mob the hotel, but Williams was taken in charge by town officers and protected.

Later in the evening it was ascertained that Williams was at the railroad station preparing to leave town. The irate Mill Hallers succeeded in capturing him. He was taken to a woods bordering the town and the upper portion of his body was treated to coat of tar and feathers. The material ran out or the job would have been completed.

Bellefonte's Postmaster.

The Bellefonte postoffice fight which has waged for over a year, is apparently settled in Congressman Arnold recommending the appointment of W. W. Montgomery to the position. The position is a paying one, having a salary of \$2000, and there were about ten applicants for the job. The fight has been a hot one from the start, being waged along the anti-Hastings lines, and the appointment of Mr. Montgomery is considered a direct slap at the Gov. The Governor's favorite in the race was S. H. Williams, but the President has followed a policy of leaving all appointments to the congressmen, and there is no apparent reason why this Bellefonte instance should be made an exception. The Senate having adjourned Mr. Montgomery's appointment cannot be confirmed until congress convenes in December, but it is thought he will take charge of the office about August 1st. D. F. Fortney has served his full term of four years and three months.

G. A. R. Reunion at Island Park.

Thursday July 21st, 1898, the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will sell excursion tickets from Renovo, Glen Iron, Wilkesbarre, Tomhicken, Mt. Carmel, Lykens and intermediate stations to Sunbury and return, good only on day of issue, at single fare for the round trip, no less rate than 25 cents.

For the accommodation of persons attending this Reunion from points on the Lewisburg & Tyrone Branch, returning, Train 101 which leaves Montandon on arrival of Train 1 leaving Sunbury at 5:45 p. m., will be run through to Glen Iron.

A Fire Equipment.

The council recently contracted with an eastern firm with their representative for a full fire equipment for the town. 700 feet of 2 1/2 inch cotton hose at 35 cents per foot was bought, along with a hose cart, nozzles, and other necessary apparatus in giving the town the promised fire protection. About the time the new plant is completed the hose will be on hand ready for a trial.

Organized a Camp.

Saturday evening a meeting was held in the G. A. R. room to organize a camp Sons of Veterans in this place. The organization was the effort of Wm. Snyder, and it was well attended. The camp will start with seventeen members, and it is expected that at least as many more will join later on. The officers will be elected and installed in about two weeks.

Badly Burned.

About two weeks ago Mrs. Wm. H. Runkle, on Church street, was applying a patent polish to her kitchen stove. The preparation contained gasoline. There was a little fire in the stove which ignited the gasoline, and in an instant the top of the stove was a sheet of flame. Her face was severely burned where the flames struck her, and she has not yet fully recovered from the burns received.

After-Harvest Term of School.

Prof. D. M. Wolf will open his after-harvest term of school beginning Monday, July 25th. All wishing to prepare to enter college or for teaching should avail themselves of this advantage.

SAW MILL FOR SALE, in BARROWS near Lamar, a portable outfit, with shingle mill, all in good running order. Purchaser can have about 200,000 feet of sawing before moving the mill. Terms reasonable. Apply to Adam S. Bierly, Penn Cave. 23jatt

A SAD ACCIDENT.

Heister Hoy, of State College, Drowned While Out Bathing.

On Saturday afternoon a jolly party of sportsmen left State College for the Black Moshannon, near Karthaus, with the intention of spending a week hunting and fishing. In the party were Henry Grieb, Dr. John Harter, Harry Shawley and Heister Hoy.

On the afternoon of the 4th an unfortunate accident happened which cost the life of one of the members of the party and brought their outing to a sad close.

They were all out swimming in the Moshannon river when Mr. Hoy, one of the party, got too far out in the current and was caught in a whirlpool and drowned before any help could reach him. His remains were recovered and sent to his home at State College.

Heister Hoy was born at State College and was 32 years of age. He was unmarried and was employed for a long time as a clerk in Meek's hardware store at the College. He was a son of Albert Hoy a farmer residing there. He is survived by his father and mother, a brother and sister.

Wanted.

The names, address, and command, with rank of every soldier and sailor of Centre county now engaged in the war with Spain.

It is of the utmost importance to the families of such soldiers and sailors to furnish such information. A complete record will be made and preserved by the Bellefonte Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution which in the future will be found exceedingly valuable.

Will the families or friends of any soldiers or sailors, write with the above particulars to

MRS. WILBUR F. REEDER, Vice Regent, Bellefonte, Pa.

Want More Woodsmen.

Recruiting officers are now at Williamsport, who will enlist twenty-five skilled woodsmen. One of the officers will go to North Bend and will interview men in the woods with the view of getting the best. The men wanted must be woodsmen and rivermen. Their physical condition must be perfect.

E. C. Blanks, of Lewisville, Texas, writes that one box of De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve was worth \$50.00 to him. It cured his piles of ten years standing. He advises others to try it. It also cures eczema, skin diseases and obstinate sores. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

THE Star Store.

Established 1889. G. O. BENNER, Proprietor.

We take pleasure in calling your attention to the items listed below, and guarantee every one to be big value for the money asked. These are only a few, in fact, you will find our store teeming to overflow with just the thing you want and the price you wish to pay.

The Ladies' \$1.00 Shoe is a hummer. Brownie Soap for 1 cent can't be beat. Lot of Ladies' Corsets for 25c. are big value. Fancy Parlor Lamp for 80c. is a beauty.

GOODS IN SEASON.

Nice fat Mackerel, just the thing for breakfast. Fresh Pickles, ready for use, per doz. 6c. Try our Cream Cheese, per lb. 12c. You will make no mistake in trying Columbia Flour.

On Saturday all day we will sell:

25 good Envelopes, not more than one pack to customer. 10c. 1c. 2c. 3c. 4c. 5c. 6c. 7c. 8c. 9c. 10c. 11c. 12c. 13c. 14c. 15c. 16c. 17c. 18c. 19c. 20c. 21c. 22c. 23c. 24c. 25c. 26c. 27c. 28c. 29c. 30c. 31c. 32c. 33c. 34c. 35c. 36c. 37c. 38c. 39c. 40c. 41c. 42c. 43c. 44c. 45c. 46c. 47c. 48c. 49c. 50c. 51c. 52c. 53c. 54c. 55c. 56c. 57c. 58c. 59c. 60c. 61c. 62c. 63c. 64c. 65c. 66c. 67c. 68c. 69c. 70c. 71c. 72c. 73c. 74c. 75c. 76c. 77c. 78c. 79c. 80c. 81c. 82c. 83c. 84c. 85c. 86c. 87c. 88c. 89c. 90c. 91c. 92c. 93c. 94c. 95c. 96c. 97c. 98c. 99c. 100c.

Any of above at these prices sold only for money down. Our specialties—Oranges, Bananas, Watermelons, Cabbage, Cocoanuts, Columbia Flour, etc.

THE STAR.

Telephone connection.

Our Business Grows

Because we are leaders in our line. Because it deserves to, and will grow as long as it deserves to, and no longer. Because our stock is kept at full tide of completeness and variety. Because low prices on high quality goods always rule here. Because fair and honorable dealings are a supreme rule of the house. Because custom like our way of doing it, and being a good thing, is like a wheelbarrow, pushed along by each one who uses it.

The last of our Shirt Waists, \$1, 75c, 50c styles. Your choice at 25c.

The last of a lot of Gingham for dresses, 8c and 10c goods—the balance 5c—can't last long.

A few Challis and Lawns—were 5c and 6c—now 3 1/2c.

Don't blame us if you wait too long.

GARMAN'S STORE,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

CATCH ON!

—TO OUR—

July Bargains.

A First Class Baby Carriage, - \$5.00
Porch Settees, - - - \$1.25

REFRIGERATORS.

..... We have the best in the market at lowest prices.....

We now offer better bargains in Furniture than any other season of the year.

W. R. BRACHBILL,

Phone 1302. Bellefonte, Pa.

THE GLOBE.

DRY GOODS

MILLINERY

CARPETS

Continuation of Our Great Nine Cent Sale!

This is the third week of the great sale. Never before have we met with such success. Next week is the last week. Take advantage of the time now allotted you.

Following is a List of the Few of the Many Articles We Have to Offer You.

Domestics.

10 Bales Bleached or Unbleached Muslin, yard wide, per yard 4 1/2 cents, or 2 yards for 9c.

75 pieces Toweling, a 5c. quality, now 3c. a yard or 3 yards for 9c. 750 yards Outing—never before sold by us under 7c. and 8c., now 4 1/2c. or 2 yards for 9c.

Calicoes, 2 bales, pretty designs, neat patterns, a 5c. quality, now 3c. or 3 yards for 9c. 50 pieces Apron Gingham, fast colors, all checks, 3c. a yard or 3 yards for 9c. 3 bales Canton Flannel, now is the time to buy them when you can get them cheap. Per yard, 4 1/2c. or 2 yards for 9c.

Nine Cents Brings

Your choice of 2500 yards of Lawns in dark and light effects. Lawns sold during the season all the way from 15c. to 20c. a yard. Your choice now per yard, 9c.

Ladies' Sailors.

Notwithstanding the fact that all of our untrimmed Hats have been reduced in price from 35 to 50 per cent., we offer you your choice of 250 Ladies' Sailors at the ridiculously low price of 9c.

Carpets.

We are making special efforts to make our new Carpet Department a success and think we have succeeded—our sales having been unusually large. During this sale we shall sell a superior article of a Hemp Carpet at 9 cents a yard, and a very good quality of Chinese Matting at the same unapproachable price of 9 cents. Come early and get these plums.

A Bargain in Dress Gingham.

25 pieces of Fancy Dress Gingham, fast colors, all desirable designs, never a yard in the lot worth less than 10c.—they all go now 2 yards for 9 cents.

More Nine Cent Values.

2 yards of Mosquito Bar for 9 cents. 6 cakes of Butter-milk Soap for 9 cents. 2 yards of Fancy Scrims for 9 cents. 1 pair good quality Dress Shields for 9 cents. 3 balls Knitting Cotton for 9 cents. 75 Standard Envelopes for 9 cents. 75 sheets good quality Note Paper for 9 cents.

White Metal Spoons.

Guaranteed to wear equal to silver. Nobody sees them without buying them. Per set, 9c.

Laces.

125 pieces Tarchon Lace, guaranteed 12 yards to the piece, during the sale to be sold at 9 CENTS for the DOZEN YARDS.

Notions.

If you shop at this notion counter bring a basket with you; you need it to carry your purchases away.

Shoe Brushes 9c. Clothes Brushes 9c. Scrubbing Brushes 9c. 2 good Hair Curters 9c. 12 good Lead Pencils 9c. 6 bars Creamery Butter-milk Soap 9c. 9 good School Sponges 9c. 10 papers good Pins 9c. 2 dozen Safety Pins 9c. 1 good Wire Hair Brush 9c. 3 bottles Machine Oil 9c. 2 bottles Vaseline 9c. 1 bottle Ladies' Shoe Polish 9c. 1 good Paper Lamp Shade 9c. 1 pint bottle Ammonia 9c. 3 bottles good Writing Ink 9c. 12 spoons Darning Cotton 9c. 4 large Tin Cups 9c. 24 Bone Collar Buttons 9c. 3 pieces Chinese Ironing Wax 9c. 5 Tea Strainers 9c. 24 dozen Shirt Buttons 9c.

There are hundreds upon hundreds of articles just like these in Bellefonte's great money saving store—hundreds of articles that space will not permit us to mention.

Belts.

All our better quality which include all those sold at 50c. and \$1, including plain leather and military styles, go now at the one price, 39c.

Lawns.

Just received a new line of Lawns. During the season these goods range in price from 5c. to 9c. a yard. Take them now at 3 yards for 9c.

Your money back if goods prove unsatisfactory.

KATZ & Co., Ltd.,

THE GLOBE,

BELLEFONTE.